"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day are rain, followed by colder and probably clearing weather.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,226. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Wheat, 83⅜; corn, 29¾; cotton, 7⅞.

CONGRESS—The debate on the Dingley Tariff bill was continued in the House. Mr. Dockery of Missouri made the principal speech against the measure. Mr. Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) member of the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to give notice of the desire of the United States to terminate the commercial reciprocity convention with Hawaii. In the Senate the civil service law was discussed, and a committee was asked to report as to whether the law should be continued and in its present form.—Page 4.

FOREIGN—A grand procession marched through the streets of Berlin yesterday in honor of the centenary of William I., the first Emperor of Germany. A new treaty has been arranged between the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, under which the burghers of each State will be entitled to the franchise in either. Lord Salisbury has recovered from the influenza, but many leading Englishmen are suffering from it.—Page 7.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The anti-trust bills were debated in the Senate on partisan lines. Many new bills were introduced in each house, and several measures were passed by the Senate. Senator Grady introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Attorney General for an opinion on the constitutionality of the provisions of the Greater New York charter relative to the Municipal Court.—Page 4.

Page 1.

It is believed that twenty-five or thirty tramps lie buried in the freight car wreck on the Big Four line, near Springfield, Ohio, that occurred yesterday morning.

The charter election held in Saratoga yesterday to elect the village Trustees resulted in a victory for the Democrats, who elected every candidate.

The ore producers effectually wound up the affairs of the ore pool yesterday in Cleveland, Ohio, and issued a statement blaming the Rockefeller-Carnegie people for the state of affairs. Strikes and labor riots are feared.

The Assembly passed the Greater New York Charter bill by a vote of 118 to 28. The Democratic leaders worked hard to delay final action, and secure amendments, but the measure was crowded through by the majority. The Senate is to take action to-day.

It is reported that Turkey has expressed her willingness for Greece to administer the government of Crete, reserving her own imperial rights, and that the powers have accepted the proposal. King George, it is said, will appoint his son High Commissioner of the island.

Page 2.

A baby was born on board the Governors Island tug while it was making a ferry trip yesterday.

The situation in the Southern flood districts shows little change. The death list may be much larger than has been reported.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell gives to the Social Reform Club her conception of ideal civil service. Journal's relief station condemned.

At a meeting of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine it was decided to commence work on the cathedral choir as soon as weather will permit.

A hockey match for the championship of the ice was played last night between the St. Nicholas Skating Club and the New York Athletic Club teams, the latter winning.

A London company has united with the New York Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company, and will employ capital enough to develop a large business in this country.

An exhibition of the sewing of home and foreign children is being held at the American Art Galleries. President Hubbell of the Board of Education made the opening address last night.

The body of an unknown young man was found in the area in the rear of 119 Walker Street. The police believe he was a burglar who fell from the roof of an adjoining factory building.

John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany, crossed the bridge Monday to confer with Hugh McLaughlin regarding Democratic prospects under the new charter. He says the two organizations are working already in harmony.

Page 3.

The New York Congressional delegation held a caucus last night to consider matters of patronage.

The Directors of the Museum of Natural History have completed plans for its enlargement and improvement.

The Ward Line steamship Niagara has been towed to Charleston, S. C., with a broken rudder. Her passengers are all safe.

The Countess Wachmeister and Dr. M. L. Holbrook made addresses at the monthly meeting of the New York Vegetarian Society.

The Senate and House of Kentucky took separate ballots for a Senator yesterday, but made no choice. The first joint ballot will be taken to-day.

President McKinley granted a respite to the four murderers of Francisco Chavez, who were to have been executed yesterday in Santa Fé, New Mexico.

Capt. Rines of the Hilda made a deposition yesterday concerning the rescue of four men from the wrecked St. Nazaire. The French Line officials are confident that at least two other boats were saved.

A female convict confined at the Peachtree Creek Camp, near Atlanta, Ga., attempted to escape by swimming the creek. She was followed by a bloodhound, and was finally forced, through exhaustion, to seek the shore, where she was recaptured.

At a meeting of the representatives of the lard trade and other interests, S. A. Condict spoke on the injury the new tin dict spoke on the injury the new ton schedule of the Dingley bill will inflict on the canning industry and the exportation of canned goods. Resolutions were passed disapproving the increased duty.

Samuel A. Frazer, who was for a time third mate of the T. F. Oakes, which arrived Sunday having most of the crew down with what is supposed to be scurvy, made a statement yesterday regarding the horrors of the long voyage. He gave out a letter, written by a sailor who died months ago, who charged the Captain with cruelty and with not feeding his crew properly.

Page 5.

The semi-final boxing bouts of the Bohemian Sporting Club were held last night.

The Rev. Walter Hughson, junior curate of Calvary Episcopal Church, has accepted a call to a Detroit parish.

Columbia University's new rowing crew will begin practice April 1. It is said to be the strongest the university has ever had.

Secretary Alger writes that he has issued orders for 4,100 officers and men to attend the dedication exercises at the Grant Tomb, and to march in the parade.

The full refunding scheme of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway was announced yesterday by Speyer & Co. The new bonds will be dated June 1, 1897, bearing 3½ per cent. interest.

About 200 pigeon shots came to Elkwood to take part in the matches yesterday. Twenty-one men divided the Elkwood Introductory Handicap purse and eighteen the Nitro-Powder Handicap purse.

Page 7.

The annual alumni dinner of the Phillips Exeter Academy will take place at the Windsor Hotel Friday evening.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland was formally introduced to society ladies in Princeton yesterday at a tea given in her honor by Mrs. Patton, wife of the President of the university.

The breach of promise suit of Miss Josephine De Rosay of Cambridge, Mass., against J. F. O'Brien has been settled out of court. Secretary Long was counsel for Miss De Rosay.

The Model Doll Show, for the benefit of the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital, was opened to the public at the Waldorf. There was a large attendance of visitors, and many additions to the exhibition.

There was a quaint Oriental wedding by Mohammedan rites last night in the Cairo Cafe. The costumes were picturesque and gorgeous, and the music was such as most Americans have never heard. Ayesha was the bride, and Mohammet Ali the bridegroom.

District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn recently sent an officer to request an immediate visit from Rabbi Bagerly. In spite of the rabbi's protest that the day was the Jewish Sabbath, and that the laws of the Church forbade his traveling such a distance on that day, the officer compelled him to go. The rabbi has entered suit for $15,000 damages.

Page 11.

Mrs. R. W. Dale died at Bath, England, on March 11. She was fatally burned, it is supposed, by curtains catching fire while she was reading in bed.

Schedules of Crook & Perham, the coal dealers, who failed, show liabilities $428,346, and actual assets $232,164. Banks and railroad companies are creditors.

Page 12.

Dr. Rainsford addressed the students of the City College yesterday on "The Visions of Young Manhood."

The Board of Aldermen last week granted fifty-nine permits for the erection of sidewalk stands. The Mayor disapproved the resolution, but it was nevertheless adopted.

The Swan Incandescent Electric Light Company, of which Mayor Strong is Director, applied to the Supreme Court for a voluntary dissolution. Its patents are about to expire.

Reports were current in Wall Street that F. R. Hadley of Boston had sold a controlling interest in the Provident Savings Life Insurance Company at an advance of $340 a share.

Mrs. Edward Bourdois of Brooklyn, whose mother is a Samoan Princess, is suing in a Brooklyn court her uncle, who is in Apia. Promissory notes are in dispute.

The New York Library Club passed resolutions of protest against the omission from the free list in the Dingley Tariff bill of books and pictures imported for libraries and educational institutions.

It is expected that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association will serve to invalidate the joint traffic agreement. Chauncey M. Depew gives his views on the matter.

It is announced that the Baroness de Hirsch has decided to give the sum of $1,890,000 to be used for the advancement of the Jewish people in the United States. Details of the disposition of this money are not yet obtainable.

Resolutions were submitted to the Board of Aldermen affecting the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Roads. They were regarded as steps in the rivalry of the Metropolitan Traction and Third Avenue Companies.

The Christian Endeavorers of the First District voted to send a message to Gov. Black asking that he uphold Mayor Strong in removing Police Commissioner Parker. Christian Endeavorers of other districts are very friendly to Mr. Parker, and the action of the First District has caused comment.

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THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

It Will Probably Pass a Tariff Law Discriminating Against the United States.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 23.—Parliament will assemble on Thursday of this week. The budget will be introduced early in the session, and a tariff bill also. The latter will likely come as a surprise to Canada, and to not an inconsiderable portion of the exporters of the United States.

It is foreshadowed that a considerable reduction will be made in those classes of goods imported which can be readily obtained from Great Britain, and a corresponding increase on those goods forming the bulk of imports from the United States. This, it is understood, will be Canada's answer to the Dingley bill.

While the Liberal Government made the chief planks of its ante-election platform, "the greatest measure of free trade possible," and "reciprocal trade relations with the United States," they have executed a right-about-face movement; abandoned free trade, except as a theory, and dumped all pretensions of "better terms" with the United States. As the leading organ of the Government, The Toronto Globe put it, "We must look to Great Britain rather than to the United States as the outlet for our surplus products, and our system of transportation, as well as our tariff, must be adjusted in accordance with that condition."

While here and there there may be raised an occasional voice against the views given above, there is hardly room for doubting that the response which Canada will give to the new policy will be one of emphatic approval. It appears almost certain that the Government's attitude has changed from that of patient prayer for reciprocity with the United States to one which foreshadows practically a policy of non-intercourse.

COL. A. W. COLE CHAIRMAN.

The State Railroad Commission Organizes—Col. G. W. Dunn in Office.

ALBANY, March 23.—Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton to-day assumed the office of State Railroad Commissioner. The commission, which is now composed of Frank M. Baker of Owego, Col. Ashley W. Cole, and Col. Dunn, all Republicans, organized this afternoon by electing Col. Ashley W. Cole as Chairman of the board, on motion of Col. George W. Dunn.

ROLOFF AND LUIS ON TRIAL.

Charged with Sending Filibustering Expeditions to Cuba.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—The cases against Gen. Carlos Roloff, Cuban Secretary of War, and Dr. Joseph J. Luis, for alleged filibustering, was begun before Judge Morris in the United States District Court today. Gen. Roloff failed to appear, but the other defendant and counsel were early in the courtroom.

Two indictments are held against the Cubans. One is for conspiracy for the purpose of sending a military expedition against a friendly power. The other charges them with the fitting out and sending of such an expedition.

The Bermuda Regularly Cleared.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Treasury Department to-day directed that clearance papers be granted the alleged filibuster Bermuda, now at Fernandina, Fla. The Bermuda's Captain took the omnibus oath required by the Department before the permission was given. He was obliged to make affidavit that the vessel would not transfer any part of her cargo to any other vessel before reaching her destination, nor take on board more men than was required to run her. Copies of this affidavit were examined by Secretary Gage before clearance was ordered.

The steamer will clear for some port in the West Indies, not Spanish, with a cargo of munitions of war.

TURKEY'S OFFER TO GREECE

Reported to be Willing that She Should Administer the Government of Crete.

RESERVING IMPERIAL RIGHTS.

The Powers, It Is Said, Have Accepted the Proposal, and King George Will Appoint His Son High Commissioner.

LONDON, March 23.—The Morning Leader will to-morrow give prominence to a private telegram from Paris declaring that the powers have accepted a proposal made by the Sultan that King George of Greece shall occupy and administer the government of Crete, Turkey reserving her imperial rights in the island. The proposal, the telegram adds, provides that King George shall nominate a High Commissioner for the island.

Rumor to the above effect is not new. Its repetition from Paris is accepted with much reserve, as The Morning Leader is not a first-class authority.

The Chronicle will to-morrow make an announcement similar to the telegram published by The Morning Leader, but under reserve. Nevertheless, it expresses some belief in the general correspondence of the report with the facts. It is stated that the King of Greece will nominate his son, Prince George, as High Commissioner.

It is understood that the matter was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

A PLEA FOR TURKISH FORTS.

Not Likely that the Insurgents Will Pay Any Attention to It.

CANEA, March 23.—Three hundred French troops, the first of the reinforcements ordered to Crete for service, landed at Suda to-day. Later they marched to this city. Three hundred other French troops will go to Sitia, at the eastern end of the island.

Admiral Canevaro, the Italian officer, who is by reason of seniority in command of the combined fleets of the powers, has issued a proclamation enjoining the insurgents and Greek troops not to attack the Turkish forts at Kissamo, Suda, Malaxa, Retimo, Candia, and Hierapetra, these forts being necessary for the maintenance of order at the ports where the foreign troops will be disembarked. The proclamation closes with a warning that measures will be taken to insure respect for it.

It is doubted that the insurgents will pay any heed to the proclamation.

CANADA'S FAST STEAMER LINE.

No Contract Has Been Signed, but One Is Very Probable.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 23.—A minister of the Crown stated to-night that while there was no contract signed between Petersen, Tait & Co., ship owners of Newcastle on Tyne, and the Dominion Government for a fast Atlantic service, still there was a splendid offer before the Cabinet, and one which would be acceptable to the country at large, from that firm. A little matter had to be inquired into before the deal was complete.

The offer, he added, was something very much better than any company had yet proposed.

Sir Donald Smith, Canada's High Commissioner in London, England, was summoned to Ottawa from Montreal this afternoon to meet the Cabinet in connection with the matter. Sir Donald had a long interview with the ministers. The Canadian Pacific is evidently satisfied with the proposition when the High Commissioner is interesting himself in it. If not, it would be very difficult to get the scheme financed in England, as the Canadian Pacific Railroad has on two occasions blocked the fast Atlantic projects.

AN EDITOR SENT TO JAIL.

For Criticising the Action of an Ohio Common Pleas Judge.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23.—Lewis F. Post, an associate editor of The Cleveland Recorder, was to-day sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the County Jail, and fined $200 and costs by Judge Lamson of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, for contempt of court. The action is important, as it threatens the liberty of the press in the State of Ohio.

Last week Judge Lamson entered a judgment in default against the client of a lawyer who had been in attendance upon the court for three days waiting for the case to be called. On the day that the judgment was entered the attorney concerned was in the court room until 3 o'clock, an hour before adjournment. He was then assured that the case then on trial would not be submitted to the jury that day, and he left the court room. He left the Court House, but through some inexplainable circumstance the case was settled. The case of his client was then called and his absence noted. Without even telephoning the attorney, Judge Lamson entered a judgment in default.

Editor Post, in a brief editorial, criticised this action, and reprimanded the thoughtlessness of the court. He was immediately arrested, and after a sensational trial was sentenced. The President of the Artemus Ward Club, an organization composed of the active newspaper men of the city, has called a meeting for Thursday afternoon. At this time the members of the club will pass condemnatory resolutions on the action of Judge Lamson, sign them, and compel him to either recede from his position or arrest nearly every newspaper man in Cleveland.

In his sentence of Editor Post Judge Lamson bitterly arraigned the newspaper profession, and, among other things, said: "It is a lamentable commentary on the newspaper profession of the country that there are few of its members who cannot be purchased for a small sum."

Princeton's Literary Magazine.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23.—The election last night of editors for The Nassau Literary Magazine, Princeton's most important undergraduate publication, resulted in the choice of the following: Lester Peck Bryant of Princeton, Ill.; Robert Dunning Dripps of Philadelphia; William Miller Gamble of York, Penn.; William Frank McCombs of Hamburg, Ark.; Frederick Judson Holden Sutton of New York City; Meade Tyrrell Williams of St. Louis, Mo., and, as business manager of the magazine, Daniel Fickes Altland of Dillsburg, Penn.

To Bid for Armor Plates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Vice President Palmer of the Illinois Steel Company has come to Washington, armed with authority to bid for the armor plate for the three war vessels now under construction.

TRAMPS BURIED IN A WRECK.

Twenty-five or Thirty Are Said to be under the Debris of Freight Cars on the Big Four Near Springfield, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 23.—It is believed that between twenty-five and thirty tramps are buried in the Big Four freight wreck at the Ohio Southern Viaduct, twenty-seven miles east of this city. The wreck which occurred this morning is probably the worst in the history of the road.

On a steep grade just above the viaduct, train No. 71, a double-header, consisting of sixty-three cars broke in two. The two parts ran against each other on the viaduct with such terrific force that it was knocked down. Car after car piled into the breach until twenty-seven cars had been derailed and nearly all smashed. All but three or four were loaded with everything from sugar to agricultural implements. The patrol wagon was sent to the scene and succeeded in rescuing four tramps, who were taken to the City Hospital.

The rescued tramps, none of whom are fatally injured, are positive in their statement that forty tramps were on the train when it left Columbus. Thirty of these, they say, were in the first car that went down the hole the Viaduct covered. This car is under the débris, and cannot be reached before to-morrow.

It is expected that these will be found dead. It is hardly possible if they were in the car that any escaped so complete is the wreck. The property loss will be about $25,000.

Three wrecking crews with about 200 men are at work clearing up the roadway and getting things in shape, preparatory to building a new Viaduct. On account of the wreck the Ohio Southern had to use Big Four's tracks here to get out of town for Lima. Engineer William Griffin and Conductor William Cook were in charge of the ill-fated train.

AN INSURANCE POLICY SUIT.

Contested Because the Insured Committed Suicide.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A suit against an insurance company involving an interesting question of life insurance came to trial to-day before a jury in Judge Burke's court. The suit is that of the estate of the late Vigo Alfred Andersen against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, to collect a six-thousand-dollar policy.

Andersen was a musician of note, and played the flute in the orchestra of Theodore Thomas. Before coming to this country he had been a member of the orchestra of the Royal Theater of Denmark. About two years ago Andersen killed himself in a manner that was sensational. He shot himself while attending a reception at a north side residence.

The company refused to pay his policy, and produced the application which Andersen had signed, containing a condition that if the insured committed suicide within a year his policy was to be void. The plaintiff claims that the company cannot avoid payment for the reason that the policy itself does not contain the suicide clause.

DEFECT IN AN ELECTION LAW.

Virginians May Not Vote on Holding a Constitutional Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., March 23.—An interesting complication has arisen which may prevent the people of this State voting next month on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention.

For two years the issue of assembling such a body has been a live one in Virginia. The Legislature at the last session passed an act providing for submitting this question to the voters at the local elections this Spring. It has been discovered that the act made no provision for the printing of the tickets which are to be used in this election.

The act seems to contemplate that the voting shall be viva voce, which is in direct violation of the organic law of the State. The opponents of the convention are elated at the discovery of these apparently fatal flaws in the law.

It is a remarkable fact that in nearly all of the election laws enacted by the Virginia Legislature for the past fifteen years defects have been discovered when too late to be remedied. This was the case with the Anderson-McCormick election act, which was declared void by the Supreme Court.

A HOOSIER LANDMARK.

Historic Tunnel Mill to be Sold at Auction Near Louisville.

CHARLESTOWN, Ind., March 23.—The famous Tunnel Mill, three miles from here, and about twelve miles from Louisville, is to be sold at public auction Friday. This old flour mill is one of the historic landmarks of Indiana. It was built in 1798, when Southern Indiana was a wilderness, the hunting ground of hostile Indians. John Work, the builder and owner, came down the Ohio River from Pittsburg on a flat boat. He had purchased from the Government 1,000 acres of land, and came fully prepared to take possession of and cultivate it. His first undertaking was to build this mill. He used stone entirely in its construction, sawing and chipping it with a set of blacksmith's tools. After the building had been put up, Mr. Work discovered that a little hill through which he had intended running his mill race to operate the wheel was a solid rock. Not discouraged, he went to work and tunneled this rock fifty feet, sending the water from the creek through this tunnel. This is how the mill got its name.

The builder was soon on good terms with the Indians, and even in times of war they maintained peaceful relations with the Work household. At this old mill the Indians from the southern part of Indiana got their provisions when they were on their way to the conference called by Tecumseh at Chillicothe, Ohio. For a year past it has not been in operation, but it is supplied with the same old machinery placed there by the founder, and the water from Fourteen Mile Creek can flow through the famous tunnel and turn the same old wheel.

Woolen Mill to be Reopened.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23.—The Spring Lake woolen mills, in Crompton, which have been idle for about a year, are to resume operation next week, orders for goods having been filed which will renew the prosperity of that village.

John Sloane's Condition Improving.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 23.—A bulletin from Jekyl Island at 10 o'clock to-night states that John Sloane of New York is steadily improving.

THE ORE POOL GOES UNDER

Lake Superior Association Issues a Statement in Cleveland Explaining the Situation.

STRIKES AND RIOTS FEARED.

Rockefeller-Carnegie People Blamed—They Assert, However, that They Will Not Reduce Wages No Matter What Be the Price of Ore.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23.—The following statement, issued to-day by the Ore Producers, effectually winds up the affairs of the Ore Pool:

"At the meeting of the Lake Superior Ore Association, held in this city to-day, representatives of nearly all the large interests being present, it was found impossible to arrive at a basis for continuing the association which would be satisfactory to all the interests. It was decided that no further effort to reach an agreement would avail, and the association was formally dissolved.

"It will be remembered that the price of standard Gogebic ore last year, such as Norrie, was $4 per ton, and standard mesaba ore, like the fayal, was $3.55 per ton. One or two very large producing interests have been extremely urgent since the Rockefeller-Carnegie deal to press down the series of ore to the lowest possible limit. It is proposed by them to reduce the price this year to $2.65 for the Norrie and $2.40 for the fayal.

"It was contended, on the other hand, that any such low prices as these would close up many of the smaller mines, and, indeed, all except very large producers, and might also prove a serious hardship to labor. It is said that the Hanna and Oglebay interests, in conjunction with the Rockefeller-Carnegie people, backed by the great majority of the other producers, have made a strong and persistent effort in behalf of the smaller mines, and such others as have no railroad affiliations, to have the price established at $2.60 or $2.65 for the Mesaba Fayal ore, and $2.85 or $2.90 for the Norrie Gogebic ore.

"These allied interests reluctantly consented in final conference, in deference to the opposing views, that the price of Norrie should be fixed at $2.75 and Fayal at $2.50 as a compromise. This was declined, the opposition insisting on a still lower figure for these ores.

"As a lower price would shut out many members of the association altogether, dissolution of the ore pool became inevitable. It is thought that one serious and very damaging effect of the breaking of the Ore Association will be the reduction in wages of labor, which in some cases has already taken place, and in others is likely to take place.

"Strikes and labor riots are feared. Some of the largest producing interests, however, including the Rockefeller mines, both on the Gogebic and Mesaba Ranges, have announced to their men and to others that they do not intend to make any reduction in wages, no matter to what price the ore may fall.

"The failure of the ore men to get together is due entirely to the Rockefeller-Carnegie people, who have slowly absorbed all the large interests on the Mesaba range, and can therefore afford to be independent with an ultimate view of controlling the entire ore producing properties in the Lake Superior Country."

TWO HEAVY CORPORATIONS.

One with a Capital of $10,000,000 and the Other with $1,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—The Composite Type Bar Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $10,000,000. It will manufacture machinery, &c., for use in the printing trade. The incorporators are John Carneck and Charles S. Kellogg of New York, and Ernest Marks, George A. Kay, and Lucian A. Brott of Brooklyn.

The American Kneipp Cure Company was incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000. The company is to operate sanitariums and manufacture medicine and wearing apparel to be used in connection with the cure. The incorporators are Ludwig Lehmann and Richard F. M. Lambert of New York, and H. F. Charles of Jersey City.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE BURNED.

The House of the Late A. A. Cohen, in Alameda, Cal.

ALAMEDA, Cal., March 23.—The handsome residence of the late A. A. Cohen, in this place, was destroyed by fire this morning, supposedly from a defective flue.

The structure was entirely of wood. In the centre was a great court, extending to the roof. The walls of this court were frescoed with beautiful pictures, and there were costly and rare statuary also around the court. The house was filled with elegant furniture and works of art. Many of the pictures in the art gallery had been bought in Europe, and represented a large outlay.

When the house was built, twenty-five years ago, it was said to have cost, with its contents, $300,000. The total insurance on house and contents was $155,000.

DISMISSED WITH A REPRIMAND.

The Boys Who Tried to Burn Their Fellow-Schoolmates.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 23.—The sequel to the burning of two schoolboys in the woods at Staatsburgh last Friday developed to-night in the trial of Ernest Killmer, aged fourteen, and Cecil Horan, aged twelve, before Justice of the Peace Henry W. Rowe, charged with assault. The whole village turned out to look and wonder at the little miscreants who tried to cremate their schoolmates, and it was freely predicted that the least the Justice could do would be to send them to a reform school.

No testimony was taken. The boys were both in tears, and shrank from the gaze of the crowd in the courtroom. When asked if they were guilty or not guilty, they pleaded guilty of tying the boys to the tree, but not guilty of setting the surrounding brush on fire. In view of the chastisement already administered to the defendants, and their evident penitence, Justice Rowe reprimanded them for their conduct and suspended sentence. He took occasion to urge upon parents the necessity of keeping yellow literature and dime novels out of the hands of their children, if they hoped to have them grow up useful men and women.

The course taken by the Justice was not specially criticised, except by the father of young Terpening, who insists that Killmer and Horan threw his boy into the blazing brush. He will ask the District Attorney to take the case before the Grand Jury.

SARATOGA DEMOCRATS WIN.

Anti-Reform Victory by the Election of the New Board of Trustees.

SARATOGA, March 23.—The charter election held here to-day to elect Trustees of the village resulted in a victory for the Democrats, who elected every candidate. This is considered an anti-reform victory. The new Board of Trustees will stand 12 Democrats to 1 Republican.

UNITED AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Unusual Circumstances in the Lives of Two Brothers.

NILES, Mich., March 23.—Thirty years ago two boys named Ellwood were sent West by the Home for the Friendless in New York. One was left at Decatur with R. I. Thompson, who a few years ago removed to Kalkaska. The other was left with H. G. Samson at Buchanan.

The Decatur lad grew up, married, and settled at Kalkaska. Last month his wife wrote East and learned of his brother at Buchanan, and to-day the two brothers, so long separated, are united in that town.

AN UNDERGROUND RIVER.

Notoriety for the Little Town of Moscow in Indiana.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., March 23.—The town of Moscow, a few miles southwest of Rushville, has attained considerable notoriety through a queer freak of nature.

In William Barlow's rear yard an opening has been discovered leading to a subterranean river of unknown depth. The underground stream is forty-five feet below the surface and flows with great rapidity. Mr. Barlow sounded the stream, but the fierceness of the waters nearly dragged the sounding line from his hands. The earth is gradually giving away at the surface opening and the river threatens to swallow the Barlow lot, house and all.

ANTI-DEPARTMENT STORE BILL.

It Will Be Vetoed by the Governor of Illinois if Passed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., March 23.—The Anti-Department Store bill did not have such clear sailing in the Senate to-day as the Chicago business men's lobby fondly expected. A half dozen country members arose in the chamber to prevent the immediate passage of the measure, and a debate followed, which resulted in the bill being recalled to second reading. It was then amended so as to apply only to cities having a population of 50,000 or over, which limits its application to Chicago and Peoria.

The bill was then sent to third reading and made a special order for to-morrow morning. With this concession granted, there is no doubt the bill will pass the Senate to-morrow, but the Governor says he will veto it.

GOLD MINERS' CONVENTION.

It Is Proposed by Louis R. Ehrich of This City.

DENVER, Col., March 23.—President Monash of the Chamber of Commerce to-day received a letter from Louis R. Ehrich of New York suggesting the advisability of calling a national convention of gold miners to meet the coming Summer at some convenient city in the West. Mr. Ehrich, in his letter says:

"My idea would be to invite representation from all the mining States, and also include old Mexico and British Columbia, to make a contemporaneous exhibit of gold-mining machinery, and to bring out statements of the gold-mining resources of various regions.

"The time in which to put forth the most energy is in the day of depression. The world wants gold, and we can show them that we have it in abundance. If we can get American capital flowing our way, we can certainly attain a wonderful future by the development of the undeveloped gold resources of our country."

Will Refund Its Indebtedness.

CHICAGO, March 23.—If pending negotiations, conducted by W. T. Baker, President of the Board of Trade, and C. L. Hutchinson, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, are carried to a successful issue, the Chicago Board of Trade Association will call in $1,250,000 worth of five per cent bonds, representing its total indebtedness on the Exchange Building, and refund the whole lot at 4 per cent. The value of the bonds has been enhanced chiefly by the ability of the association to retire the bonds and the strong financial resources as shown by the Treasurer's report. The last sale made on the Stock Exchange shows the bonds at 103, having risen rapidly to that figure from 98.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the lake region and on the Atlantic coast and slowly at Rocky Mountain stations; it has has risen in the Southwest and there is an area of low pressure covering the Ohio Valley and extending eastward to the Atlantic coast, the barometer being lowest over Ohio and highest over the Central plateau region. It is decidedly colder in the central valley, cooler on the Atlantic coast and warmer at Rocky Mountain stations. Rain has prevailed in the districts east of the Mississippi, with snow in the upper Mississippi Valley and southern portions of the upper lake region. The weather has been generally fair from the Mississippi westward to the Rocky Mountains. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair and cooler in the Southern States Wednesday, and rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder weather for the Ohio Valley. Showers are indicated for New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by much colder and clearing weather in the southern portions of the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	28	57	52
6 A. M.	27	54	52
9 A. M.	26	55	55
12 M.	27	57	58
4 P. M.	25	54	57
6 P. M.	23	51	52
9 P. M.	20	45	45
12 P. M.	19	42	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52
Weather Bureau	53
Corresponding date 1896	25
Corresponding date for last twenty years	39

PASSED THE CHARTER

The Greater New York Organic Act Received a Vote of 118 to 28 in the Assembly.

HARD WORK OF OPPONENTS

All Amendments Were Voted Down, and Republicans Crowded the Measure to Final Passage.

SPEAKER O'GRADY'S RULINGS LED TO SCENES OF DISORDER.

Trainor, Finn, and McKeown Made a Determined Effort to Delay Final Action—Nine Democrats on the Affirmative Side—In the Senate To-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—The Greater New York charter was passed to-day by the Assembly without amendment. The final vote was 118 in favor of and 28 against it. Four members were absent.

The proceedings occupied five hours, the greater portion of which was spent in the presentation of amendments and roll calls to defeat them.

One or two Democratic members, notably Mr. Trainor and Mr. Finn of New York, attempted to delay the final action, but without avail. An agreement was made last week by the Republican leaders that amendments might be offered on the final reading. Mr. Trainor to-day insisted that the charter should be read "section by section, and line by line." This long task was begun. Clerk Baxter read an hour and had completed about fifty of the 1,058 pages when opponents of the charter began to present amendments and demand roll calls.

A few periods of disorder followed Speaker O'Grady's decision that amendments would not be received until the reading was finished. After a half dozen roll calls and as many wrangles the complete reading was dispensed with.

The Brooklyn Republicans, with the single exception of Mr. Murray, voted for the charter. Robbins of Allegany, and Sanger of Oneida, who have always opposed the consolidation, followed their course consistently by voting against the charter. Nine Democrats voted for it.

The merits of the charter were not discussed. Its provisions were not explained, even in the most general way. Such debate as took place was with reference to amendments proposed and killed as soon as a roll call could do it.

The Senate will consider the charter to-morrow. The Assembly bill embodying it, which passed to-day, will be substituted for the one pending in the Senate. This is a courtesy which Chairman Stranahan conceded to Chairman Austin.

Pivotal Day of the Session.

All signs clearly indicated this morning that this would be the pivotal day of the session. The call of the House at 10 o'clock brought out almost the entire membership. The battle began when the charter was taken up, and the Democrats insisted on having it read. Mr. McKeown moved that it be read in its entirety, Mr. Finn that it be read section by section.

There was some see-sawing over this, and finally Mr. Roche seconded Mr. McKeown's request, stating that his reason for doing so was to stop the dispute between the Democratic leader from New York (Mr. Finn) and the Democratic leader from Kings, (Mr. McKeown.) Mr. Roche and Mr. McKeown finally withdrew their requests, but Mr. Trainor took up the fight and demanded that the measure be read in full. Speaker O'Grady alluded to Mr. Trainor's demand in a few words that could not be distinctly heard.

"The Speaker has no right to impugn my motives," shouted Mr. Trainor.

"The gentleman's motives are not impugned—they are visible on the surface," replied the Speaker.

The Clerk then began a formal reading of the bill at length.

When Section 12 was reached, Mr. Leonard arose to offer an amendment making the salary of the President of the Municipal Council of the Greater New York $7,500 per year.

The Chair would not recognize Mr. Leonard on the ground that, agreeable to an arrangement between the majority and minority yesterday, the bill was to be considered as a whole before amendments were offered. The Chair continued that although the minority had broken its agreement, the majority would not. Mr. Leonard's amendment was put to a vote and lost. The clerk then proceeded with the reading of the bill.

Mr. McKeown offered as an amendment that the salary of Councilman should be $2,500 per year. This was defeated.

Another amendment was offered by Mr. McKeown providing that the members of the Board of Aldermen shall receive $2,000 per year, instead of $1,000. This was also defeated by a vote of 32 yeas to 72 nays.

To Section 28 Mr. Green of New York offered an amendment that the Council may or may not appoint a clerk instead of compelling it to do so as the section reads. The amendment was lost by a vote of 22 yeas to 76 nays.

Roche Becomes Indignant.

Mr. Roche desired to offer another amendment to the same section, but the clerk expeditiously omitted reading any further than the second line of the section.

Mr. Roche became intensely excited over this action and demanded that he be recognized with his amendment. The Chair ruled he would be recognized at the close of the reading of the bill.

Mr. Roche made another loud protest.

"Because a member of the minority wants this bill read in its entirety, that is his right. It is also my right to offer an amendment when a section is read. The Chair well knows this. It is an outrage on the minority and an outrage on the members from New York City. My amendment was offered with authority of the New York

Bar Association. I demand it be considered." Mr. Roche delivered all this in a high key, his voice growing shriller and his face becoming redder as he proceeded.

"The Chair will recognize the gentleman with his amendment just before the reading of the final section of the bill," was the only answer vouchsafed.

The Clerk rattled along on the bill section after section until he reached No. 40. Mr. Dempsey offered an amendment to Paragraph 3, so that the balance of the subdivision after line 8 shall be wiped out and words inserted to simply permit the erection of stands within stoop lines with the consent of the property owners. The amendment was lost by a vote of 25 yeas to 65 nays.

When the vote was announced Mr. Fish of Madison made the point that agreeable to the Constitution no amendments could be introduced while the bill was being read. Before this was passed upon Republican Leader Nixon stated that a previous arrangement had been made with the minority that no dilatory tactics would be pursued. Since the minority wanted the bill read at length he would not have legislation in which the majority of 115 were vitally interested delayed by systematic obstruction, and he therefore moved that the bill only be read by announcing the number of each section, which would give ample opportunity for fair discussion.

Democratic Leader Finn and Mr. Trainor both quoted the law relative to their privilege of having the bill read at length.

"An eminent Speaker of the House of Representatives has held that there is no necessity of reading a bill through. One or two sections may be read and the construction of the rules permit this to stand as a legal and proper reading," replied Mr. Nixon.

"Wasn't it Tom Reed, a Republican Speaker, who made that ruling?" asked Mr. Roche in a high key.

"It was, and his decisions stand," answered Mr. Nixon.

The motion to continue the reading of the bill by the simple announcement of the number of its sections was carried by a vote of 85 yeas to 28 nays.

"Can any portion of the bill now be read at length?" asked Mr. Trainor when Mr. Nixon's motion was carried.

"It cannot," said Speaker O'Grady.

"The Constitution Cuts No Ice."

"Then the Constitution does not seem to cut any ice here," Mr. Trainor continued.

Mr. Finn endeavored to read a section of last year's Journal to show that at the last session a ruling had been made that a bill must be read at length. The Chair decided that it would not be in order to allow the reading of the sections at this time.

Mr. Forrester offered an amendment to Section 56 providing that the Brooklyn Police Department shall be placed on the same footing as the New York police. The amendment was lost.

When Section 58 was reached Mr. Trainor moved to have it read at length. Mr. Nixon made the point that this question had already been disposed of. Mr. Trainor claimed that the question of reading the bill in its entirety was all that had been decided upon. His motion was only to have a certain section read. The Speaker ruled against Mr. Trainor, who appealed from his decision. Speaker O'Grady stated that he would entertain this appeal from his decision, but as the question had already been effectually settled by a vote of the House. He quoted a decision of Lieut. Gov. Saxton two years ago in the Senate, declaring it not necessary to read a bill at length. The Chair was sustained by a vote of 102 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. Fitzgerald offered an amendment to Section 119, abolishing the office of Commissioner of Accounts, and permitting the Mayor to appoint three persons for such duties whenever necessary, at compensation to be determined then. The amendment was lost by a vote of 22 yeas to 80 nays.

The grind out of the sections then went on rapidly. On reaching No. 128, Mr. Finn offered an amendment striking out all sections from 128 to 138, inclusive, relating to the Bureau of Municipal Statistics. He claimed the bureau would be a useless piece of machinery. The amendment was lost by a vote of 27 to 81.

Mr. Green arose at this juncture and addressed the chair. The Speaker at first refused to recognize him, but finally asked: "Has the gentleman another amendment to offer?"

Mr. Green's Angry Retort.

"It's none of your business what I'm about to do," retorted Mr. Green, hotly. "I want no favors at your hands. I want my constitutional rights. You can't bulldoze me," added Mr. Green.

There was a slight uproar over this passage at arms. Just as the Clerk was about to proceed with the reading of the next section a revulsion of feeling took place, and Mr. Green and many other members of the house broke into a fit of laughter, apparently at the loudness of the talk and the unimportance of the momentary dispute.

On went the reading until Section 270 was reached. Mr. Trainor offered an amendment to wipe out the bi-partisan feature of the new Police Department. It was claimed by Mr. Trainor that the party in power in the greater city should have the right to appoint a board of its own political complexion. Mr. Green followed in the same line, declaring that the present board, under the bi-partisan system, in New York, was all heads and no tails. He believed the best way of bringing a party to judgment before the people was to let it do its own appointing unrestrictedly, so that there would be no doubt as to who was the guilty party. The amendment was lost by a vote of 69 nays to 27 yeas.

Mr. Sanger offered an amendment to the same section, that the board be made a single-headed one. This was voted down without going to a formal count.

Republican leader Nixon suggested that the House was in sufficiently good humor to omit reading the bill by sections in strict rotation, and that amendments generally be now considered. This was done.

Mr. Roche offered an amendment that Coroners should receive salaries instead of fees. Lost.

Mr. Soper of Brooklyn offered an amendment to Section 740, providing that members of the Fire Department in his borough should be placed on the same footing as in other boroughs. Lost.

Mr. Finn offered an amendment providing for the insertion of two new sections to be known as 1,621 and 1,622. These sections provide for exercise of the referendum by the inhabitants of the territory proposed to be consolidated by the charter of the Greater New York. It was lost.

Mr. Dempsey offered a medley of amendments affecting the provisions generally of the bill proper, and desired to be placed on record as desiring them passed. The amendments were lost.

Mr. Nixon, in ending the majority side of the debate before the amendments were put, asserted that the volume of the measure was not the only excuse for not having read it. The charter had been discussed and argued for over a year, and the people of the section of the State affected were well aware of what it provided.

Acted in Good Faith.

Mr. Trainor refuted the implication that the minority had not acted in good faith in submitting amendments on the referendum sections. One of the most important parts of all the legislation connected with the measure was whether or not the people of the Greater New York wanted it in its platform.

"Is it not a fact that at the last election the question was submitted to the people whether or not they were willing the next Legislature should formulate such a charter?" interruoted Mr. McKnight.

"It is. But the people always supposed that the matter would be taken up with deliberation, so that a proper charter could be formulated."

The vote by which Mr. Finn's referendum amendments were lost was: Ayes, 31; noes, 81.

When the vote on the referendum amendments was announced Mr. Nixon moved a call of the House at 2:30.

Passage of the Charter.

The charter was then taken up for final consideration and passed by a vote of 118 yeas to 28 nays.

Those who voted against the bill were Messrs. Barry, Corrigan, Daly, Dempsey, Donnelly, Fritz, Gledhill, Green, Hart, Hutton, Kelley, Leonard, Maloney, Mathewson, G. W. Meyer, Jr., Murray, T. F. Myers, Palmer, Reinhard, Robbins, Roche, Sanger, F. Schmid, Schulum, Steiner, Tooher, Trainor, and Finn.

The affirmative vote was at first announced as 117, but was afterward changed to 118.

The affirmative vote was: Messrs. Abell, Addis, Adler, Allds, Anderson, H. T. Andrews, P. J. Andrews, Armstrong, Austin, Baker, Bates, Bayliss, Bedell, Bellen, Benham, Blasdell, Bondy, Braun, Brennan, B. D. Brown, L. E. Brown, Budd, Burr, Cain, C. J. Clark, J. Clark, Cole, Costello, Coughlin, Cromwell, Cullen, Degnan, Downs, Dudley, Eldridge, Fish, Fitzgerald, Forrester, French, Fuller, Garby, Gilleland, Glen, Goodsell, Gorham, Gott, Graves, Gray, Hanna, Harrison, Hill, Hobbie, Hoes, Hoffman, Holbert, Horton, Hughes, Husted, Ives, Kavanaugh, Kelsey, Kennedy, Knaup, Koster, Laimbeer, Leversee, Lewis, Maccabe, Mackey, Marshall, G. A. Matteson, Mazet, J. B. McEwan, McGraw, McKeown, McKnight, McLaughlin, Miles, C. H. Miller, N. J. Miller, Murphy, Nixon, Parshall, Perkins, Peterson, Philo, Pierce, Post, Raplee, Roehr, Rounds, Sanders, Saunders, Scherer, Schneider, Sears, Sheldon, Smith, Soper, Springer, J. J. Sullivan, T. P. Sullivan, Sweet, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Tupper, Van Cott, Van Keuren, Wagstaff, Warner, Wells, Whritner, Wilson, Winne, Witter, Zimmerman, Zurn, the Speaker.

The absentees were Pratt, Lennon, and E. L. Schmidt.

Supplementary Resolution.

The House then passed the concurrent resolution, which is a supplementary measure to the Charter bill, providing for representation in the Councils of the new city of that portion of Queens County contained in the territory taken in. The poll of the vote showed 81 yeas to 20 nays.

Also Mr. Austin's concurrent resolution, providing that Boards of Supervisors in counties contained wholly within a city shall be replaced by a Municipal Council. Vote—91 yeas to 23 nays.

Also Mr. Austin's concurrent resolution providing for the election of Supervisors in the several wards of the Borough of Queens in the City of New York to be members of the Board of Supervisors in Queens County. The vote was 94 yeas, 21 nays.

IDENTIFIED AS SWINDLERS.

Three Members of the Old Valentine Gang of New York Arrested in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Three men arrested here yesterday on suspicion that they were green-goods men and confidence men, prove to be members of the notorious Valentine gang of swindlers that was broken up in New York last Fall.

The men gave their names as W. H. Clough, T. P. Murphy, and James M. Cuthell. A Philadelphia detective, who went to New York to-day to verify his belief that the men belonged to the Valentine gang, came back this evening satisfied that he was right in his surmises.

The detective who arrested the men testified that on Friday of last week he was informed that several men were in the city trying to dispose of many thousands of dollars' worth of the bonds of railroads and other concerns, and that several persons had advanced small loans on the bonds, and failed to have their money returned as was promised. The men, he said, had rented an office at 226 South Fourth Street, where stock in a proposed electric railway between Tuckerton and Egg Harbor City, N. J., was to have been floated upon the market. Detective Smith added that he learned from Drexel & Co. that mortgages on the railway in question had been foreclosed, and that the bonds were worthless.

It appeared that the men had not made any attempt so far to sell the bonds, but instead were attempting to borrow on them, giving them as collateral. The Tuckerton and Egg Harbor Railway bonds were pronounced worthless by Drexel & Co., and the Sewage and Lake Company's bonds were also pronounced worthless in response to an inquiry made by telegraph with Wall Street brokers. Both Clough and Cuthell, who were well dressed and apparently respectable, said that they had recently come from New York, where the bonds, representing thousands and thousands of dollars, were given them to sell by a Mr. Hume, a rich man who lives in New York.

Late last evening, while the detectives were going through the pile of bonds and papers belonging to both Clough and Cuchell, which were in their grips, they found letters showing that they had operated extensively in Boston and New York, and one letter from a party in Boston was to the effect that he had been victimized sufficiently and was a fool for ever having gone into the deal. Other papers showed that Clough had operated at 120 Liberty Street, New York City, and in one letter was a statement concerning the arrest of Clough for grand larceny, the charge having been made by Charles H. Goodwin of New York.

MADE CRAZY BY CIGARETTES.

William Leland Attempts Suicide in a Police Station.

CHICAGO, March 23.—William Leland, a real estate dealer, and son of ex-General Auditor Leland of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road, tried to commit suicide this morning by hanging himself in a police station.

Leland suddenly became insane, it is said, from excessive cigarette smoking. His mother is now dying in a New York hotel, having just returned from Europe in search of health. Young Leland will die.

The Leland family formerly resided at Cleveland, Ohio.

WORK ON THE CATHEDRAL.

Building the Choir of St. John the Divine to Commence Soon.

Bishop Potter presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, held at the See House, on Lafayette Place. All but two of the Trustees were present.

It was unanimously decided to allow the contractor to begin work on the cathedral at Morningside Heights as soon as he possibly could, which will be when the frost leaves the ground. The contractor is ready to begin at that time. Work will be begun on the choir, which is that part of the cathedral which the trustees believe will be the only part finished for some years. Bishop Potter, who was seen after the meeting, said that this was all the information to be given at present.

A WEE LITTLE PASSENGER.

Twenty-five Seconds Old When the Ferryboat Landed.

The Governors Island ferryboat Atlantic might have added an interesting item to her logbook yesterday did Capt. Feeney keep a record of his half-hourly runs between the Battery slip and Uncle Sam's military depot in the harbor.

She had one more passenger when she arrived at the Battery on one of her morning trips than she had when she started from the island. It was a very wee passenger, and its mother, who was, of course, present, was no less surprised than her fellow-passengers.

The mother's name is Mary Powlick. She is twenty-five years old, and is employed as a domestic in the home of one of the officers on the island.

The little passenger has no name, and wasn't more than twenty-five seconds old when the boat warped into its berth.

An ambulance was called, and mother and baby were taken away to the Hudson Street Hospital, where both were later reported to be doing well.

Faulty Memory Cost Him His Life.

MASSILLON, Ohio, March 23.—Harry South of Orville, Ohio, was shot in the stomach to-day and died twenty minutes later. The father, Joseph South, had been worried by thieves, and had fixed a rifle so that it would discharge itself when the smokehouse door was opened. The young man had forgotten about the rifle, and thus received the fatal load.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

11:55 P. M., March 22, 88 James Street, tenement; no damage.

7 A. M., March 23, 42 West Forty-seventh Street, flat of George Grinschimp; no damage.

7 A. M., 28 East Twenty-eighth Street, apartment house; Robert J. Blake, owner; damage, $1,000.

1:10 P. M., 308 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, John P. Lassons, laundry; damage, trifling.

6:40 P. M.—132 East Ninety-sixth Street; Isaac Rasiniki; damage, $300.

10:30 P. M.—110 Chrystie Street; William Goldberg; damage, $10.

AN EXHIBITION OF SEWING

Progress in the Training of American and Foreign Children Contrasted.

FRANCE LEADS THE WORLD.

President Hubbell of the Board of Education Speaks on the Value of Industrial Education—Need for a Better System Here—Some Colonial Work.

Mrs. Richard Irwin, as President of the New York Association of Sewing Schools, opened last evening the exhibition of work which the association is holding in the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. Mayor Strong had agreed to give the opening address, but sent word at the last minute that his ill health would keep him at home, and Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education, took his place.

"The exhibition," Mr. Hubbell said, "is to be regarded from an educational standpoint. We have reached the point where we deem manual training, inclusive of sewing, as a most important factor in the school curriculum. The needle in the hands of a woman is like the plough in the hands of a man."

Speaking of the foreign exhibitions, he expressed his astonishment at the excellence of the work from Japan. France, he said, in the schools of Paris, had been first to recognize the importance of school training in the interests of industry.

The present movement in favor of teaching sewing in American public schools he attributed, in a great measure, to the influence of the association.

The exhibition occupies three floors of the galleries. In gallery A are the exhibits from public schools. Those from New York City are chiefly miniature garments, though there are samples of basting, outlining designs, running backstitching, and other elementary work. From the evening schools there are a few dresses. In the Philadelphia schools the pupils learn to make clothes, and make them for their own use.

The exhibition includes samples of all kinds of undergarments, handkerchiefs, and towels. The older pupils in the night schools sent hats, bonnets, and dresses. Among the other cities represented by their public school work are Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Springfield, Mass., and New Haven.

In Galleries B, C, D, and the Round Room are the exhibits from church, training, technical, and miscellaneous schools.

The upper gallery attracted the largest crowd, for here the exhibits from foreign countries, sent at the request of Secretary of State Olney, were displayed. France, England, Russia, Belgium, Germany, Hawaii, Switzerland, Japan, Sweden, and Mexico were represented.

The exhibition of the Colonial Dames of samplers and cushions that were made in the early Colonial days attracted much notice. Among the pieces were a cushion worked by Mrs. George Washington, and two quaint old maps, one of this country, the other of Europe, done by Margaret Livingston at the age of thirteen. They are loaned by Mrs. Du Val.

The French exhibition, consisting chiefly of books containing samples of the work done by the children in public schools, is deemed the best of its kind that is shown.

"It is considerably better than anything we can present," said one of the managers, "and if that is made known our School Board will see the necessity of making our departments more important. Abroad they give an hour a day to sewing. Here we give an hour a week, and even then only fourteen grammar schools have sewing as a part of their course."

An important free conference will be held Friday at 3 P. M. at the Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, at which papers on sewing in the schools will be read by Miss J. Patterson, Mrs. A. L. Jessup, and Miss H. S. Sackett.

SHEEHAN VISITED M'LAUGHLIN.

Says Tammany and Kings County Democrats Are Harmonious.

John C. Sheehan, the leader of Tammany Hall, and Hugh McLaughlin of the Kings County "regulars" have had a conference in reference to the political conditions that will be presented as soon as the Greater New York charter becomes a law. Mr. Sheehan journeyed across the bridge on Monday and met Mr. McLaughlin at his Willoughby Street office. They had a long talk.

It is understood that the conference was a preliminary one to several that will follow before the time comes to make nominations. It was also understood that details were not discussed, but that the way was paved for a satisfactory adjustment of affairs when the time comes.

The meeting was by appointment, and great secrecy was observed.

When Mr. Sheehan was asked about the matter yesterday, all he would say was: "The Democracy of New York and the Democracy of Kings County are upon the most cordial terms, and will work together in perfect harmony."

He would not discuss what took place between Mr. McLaughlin and himself, and he did not even admit that he had visited Mr. McLaughlin. He did, however, express great satisfaction with the outlook in Kings County. Negotiations between the Tammany men and the Kings County "regulars" have been in progress for some time, but it is still too early to gauge the character of the agreement that will be made between the two organizations.

Sites for the New Hall of Records.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting yesterday took up in an informal way the matter of securing a site for the new Hall of Records. Among the sites talked of was the block on which The Staatz Zeitung Building stands, and the plot bounded by Duane, Reade, Elm, and Centre Streets. Controller Fitch suggested that it might be well to extend Elm Street through the block from Reade to Chambers Street, and take the east section of the block after the opening of the new street. The site would then be bounded by Elm, Reade, Chambers, and Centre Streets. President Barker of the Tax Department said that, roughly estimated, this property would cost $1,750,000. It seemed to be a general opinion that the site suggested by the Controller would be a good one, and would have the advantages of light and air on all sides. The question will be further considered at another meeting to be held on Friday.

East Siders Enter a Protest.

The Fellow-Citizenship Association of the East Side House Settlement, numbering nearly 100 members, and composed of citizens living between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, east of Central Park, sent to Mayor Strong yesterday resolutions of protest against the movement of west side people to have the garbage dump proposed on West Sixty-ninth Street changed to the east side. The resolutions are signed by William Watts Sheridan, Col. William Jay, Dr. Octavius A. White, Everett P. Wheeler, Dr. George D. Pleything, Henry H. Cook, Isaac V. Brokaw, Samuel B. Ogden, the Rev. Edward Walpole Warren, D. D.; the Rev. ... Everett Johnson, D. D., and a number of others.

A Book for Literary Workers.

A little book entitled "A Pocket Manual of Ready Reference" has just been issued by the Excelsior Publishing House. It contains miscellaneous information such as is often desired by proofreaders law clerks, stenographers, and others. The contents include a complete vocabulary of compound words, 500 Latin and French phrases, the Constitution of the United States, and a complete list of county names of the United States. The compiler is P. J. Haltigan, a proofreader of the United States Printing Office at Washington.

A NEW INSURANCE PROJECT.

New York and London Mercantile Credit Companies Consolidate and Will Push Business.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 23.—The Poughkeepsie News-Press has a paragraph which it will publish in the morning issue to the effect that an English company called the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, of London, and which has deposited with the State Treasurer at Albany $200,000, is about to push credit and indemnity insurance in America, and as a precursor to developing a large business has purchased or consolidated with the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company of New York, a company doing business at 253 Broadway.

The English company has between two and three million dollars assets. Its officers say that with so much capital at their back, American merchants will give their company preference, and that a great business can be built up through the combination of the two companies. The New York company will immediately turn over its business to the English company, receiving proper compensation therefor in cash, and at once liquidate, paying all claims and dividing its surplus among its shareholders.

Some of the officers of the New York company will become officials of the English company. J. W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie has been chosen liquidator of the New York company by its Board of Directors. The negotiations by which the combination was effected were conducted by Stuart Brown of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Mr. Hinkley.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell Speaks to the Social Reform Club.

"Municipal Civil Service" was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Social Reform Club last night at 28 East Fourth Street. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell outlined a plan for ideal civil service reform, conceived, she said, after a review of civil service conditions as they existed in England and in the United States prior to the enactment of the new law. Her system provides for open competitive examinations under the control of a body of men appointed to hold office during good behavior.

Applicants for examination to be recommended by four or more reputable citizens, willing to be quoted publicly as vouchers for the applicant; character examinations, the results to be open to public inspection; a probationary period of six months' service, and promotions to be made from grade to grade after voluntary, open, competitive examinations.

Civil Service Commissioner Charles W. Watson pointed out the benefits that have so far resulted from a rigid enforcement of the civil service laws and denounced what he termed the formerly prevalent spoils system.

Mrs. Lowell protested against the recent action of the committee of the club which indorsed the relief station established by The Journal. She said, after a careful investigation, she found the relief station detrimental to the general welfare of the poor and that the paper which established the alleged charity had in violation of all decency and in the most brutal manner published the names of the persons and families who had taken advantage of the temporary relief.

Mr. Reynolds of the University Settlement indorsed Mrs. Lowell's protest, and said if his name appeared on the club's report it was put there without his knowledge or consent.

THE BIG PUGILISTS MEET.

Fitzsimmons and Corbett Confer, but Will Not Fight Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons will never meet in the prize ring for another championship battle. This question was practically decided this morning when the two pugilists met in the barroom of the Baldwin Hotel and talked over their plans quietly and dispassionately. There were no threatening gestures and no loud talk.

Corbett waited all the morning for a meeting, and when "Bob" arrived from Sacramento "Jim" asked him if he would take a drink.

"I don't mind," said Bob.

They walked to the barroom and both ordered non-intoxicants. They were immediately surrounded by a curious crowd.

"How do you feel?" asked Corbett.

"I feel all right," answered Bob. "My arms are a little sore and stiff, and my thumb is very sore. The doctor says it is broken."

"I injured my left thumb early in the game," said Corbett, "when I caught you on the forehead."

"Mine was hurt in the second round," said "Bob," "when I swung on your head and landed too far around."

"I tell you, 'Bob,' people told me you were slow and easy. I wish those men who told me had been in front of you on March 17. You won and beat me fairly and squarely."

"Well," replied Fitzsimmons, "I can assure you that you are the cleverest man I ever met in my life."

"I want to fight you again," said Corbett. "You must talk to my manager," answered Bob.

Julian, overhearing the remark, replied that Bob had done enough fighting. He has fought more than any man living during a space of seven years, said Julian, "and he will not fight again if I can rule. His wife wants him to retire, and he will do so."

"Then I am to understand that there is not another chance for me?" said Corbett.

"I don't think so," replied Julian.

"Well, all right," remarked Corbett, in a very down-hearted way, "but I should like to have one more try. You fought Maher twice; why not give me another chance?"

"Because I have retired," said Fitzsimmons, "and I am going to settle down."

THE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York Athletic Club Defeated the St. Nicholas Team.

The hockey teams of the New York Athletic and the St. Nicholas Skating Clubs contested for supremacy on the ice at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. The match had aroused considerable interest, because it decided the amateur championship of the United States. At the call of time there were fully 1,500 people present. The two teams lined up as follows:

St. Nicholas.		N. Y. A. C.
Barron	Left end	Bogert
Larned	Left centre	Spaulding
Chace	Right centre	Wonham
Crowninshield	Right end	Pope
Wrenn	Cover point	Fenwick
Slocum	Point	Lynch
Wharton	Goal	Macrae

The teams played with a dash from the start, and the first goal was scored for the New York Athletic Club by Pope after a few minutes' play. The first half closed with the score 2 to 1 in favor of the New York Athletic Club, and in the second half the New York Athletic Club added one more to their score.

Besides the championship title, there goes to the victors in last night's match a handsome silver loving cup, donated by Frank Slazenger. J. A. Hall of the Yale Hockey team refereed the match.

Pool and Billiard Contest.

A billiard and pool tournament, which will run through two weeks, began Monday night at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. There were six entries in the pool and eight in the billiard contest.

The result of Monday's billiard playing was a victory for Dr. L. S. Mial over Dr. George Heywood by an average of 6.87 to 1.60.

Dr. A. B. Miller beat F. Tobias with an average of 5.64, against 2.26.

Monday's pool score was: W. C. Croll, 130; H. E. Mendelssohn, 38; W. B. Whiteman, 90, and C. E. Fennessy, 67.

Last night Dr. A. L. Ranney beat P. L. Arnold at billiards by an average of 3.12 to 2.35. The pool score was: E. F. Gray, 103; F. R. Hullick, 80.

DEATHS FROM THE FLOOD

Fears That the List Will Prove to be Much Larger Than Has Been Reported So Far.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

The Work of Rescuing Homeless People Proceeds at Various Points—Reports from Different Parts of the Mississippi Valley.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Dispatches from many points in the flooded section show but slightly varied conditions from those of yesterday. Slight rises are reported at New Madrid, Mo.; Columbus and Paducah, Ky.; Cairo and Metropolis, Ill.

The greatest increase was at Paducah. That town is now an insland, and is only reached by one railroad, the Illinois Central. At noon to-day the gauge at Memphis read exactly thirty-eight feet and stationary, but rises at points above and below there show that the steady gauge was caused by levee breaks at Hopefield and St. Francis in Arkansas.

South of Helena to Chicot there is scarcely any more effort to save the levees. At Modoc the break is now nearly a mile wide. The levees in Mississippi are older, higher, and better aligned to resist the torrent than those on the west bank of the river, and the area under water is much less. The worst break is below Friar's Point, but cross levees restrict the overflow. A dispatch from Greenville, Miss., says the Sunflower River is as wide and full of water as the Mississippi at ordinary stages, and that the sluggish Yazoo River is now a raging torrent.

Rescue work continues unabated from Vicksburg, Helena, Memphis, and Hickman, Ky. Steamer expeditions never return fruitless, and it would seem that only a start has been made to save the suffering.

The misery undergone by these people is beyond description. Naturally an improvident class, they were not prepared for the calamity that came so suddenly. All are without extra clothing, and many had not eaten a morsel for twenty-four hours when rescued.

A startling statement by a river pilot is published here to-day. He says:

"All the rescue work seems to be done on or near the Mississippi River. Nothing is known of the fate of the 100,000 poor people in the lowlands of the White, the Arkansas, and the Black Rivers in Arkansas. When the death roll is made up it will be largely from those valleys."

Woman Drowned in Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 23.—While endeavoring to escape through the water which surrounded her house, Mrs. Belle Maxsey, residing on a farm near the Big Sioux, between here and Westfield, fell from a boat and was drowned. The rivers in this vicinity are falling.

Iron Mountain Trains on Time.

W. E. Hoyt, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Iron Mountain route, has advices to the effect that the Iron Mountain trains are not affected by the floods in Arkansas, and that the Texas special is running on time.

Tents for the Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Both houses of Congress to-day passed a bill directing the Secretary of War to supply a thousand tents for the use of sufferers from the flood in the Mississippi River.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ALBANY, March 23.—John J. Mulligan of New York has received a civil service appointment as Assistant Electrical Engineer at the Willard Parker State Hospital. The salary is $720 per annum.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 23.—John H. Darrison, sixty-nine years of age, father of ex-Mayor Darrison of this city, was burned to death at his cottage, at Olcott, eight miles from this city, this morning.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Colonial Brewery of New York City was incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day. The capital is $1,200,000, and the Directors are: George M. Hard of Nyack, Isaac Danenberg, P. Snyder, Charles Heidenheimer, and Oscar Mayer, all of New York.

NEW LONDON, March 23.—The gunboat Helena arrived here at 7:30 this morning from Newport News. The Wilmington will leave here at 6 A. M. to-morrow for the speed trial off Old Field Point, and the start will be made as soon as the conditions of wind and sea will permit.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Fuller announced that the argument on the habeas corpus branch of the case of Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant Sugar Trust witness before the Senate Investigating Committee, must proceed to-morrow.

ALBANY, March 23.—Gov. Black to-day designated Justice A. B. Parker of the Supreme Court, Third Department, as an Associate Justice in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, in the place of Justice G. C. Barrett, who is unable to officiate by reason of illness.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 23.—An explosion of gas occurred at William Penn shaft, near Shenandoah, this morning. It was caused by a fall in an old working which forced a large volume of gas into the gangway where workmen were using naked lamps. Three workmen were fatally injured.

ALBANY, March 23.—Attorney General Hancock to-day gave a hearing on an application of certain residents of Newtown to have the Attorney General commence action against the Newtown Gas Company and the Newtown Light and Power Company, to dissolve the two corporations and call the Directors to account.

UTICA, N. Y., March 23.—Robert W. Eaton, formerly cashier of the National Bank of Fayetteville, near Syracuse, pleaded guilty in United States Court here this forenoon to one of the many indictments charging him with making false reports to the Controller of Currency. He was sentenced to five years in the Onondaga County Penitentiary.

AT THE HOTELS.

Sir Adolphe Caron of Ottawa is at the Gilsey.

Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago is at the Windsor.

Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Manhattan.

Col. E. E. Wood of West Point is at the Normandie.

Count Lehndorff Steinart of Germany is at the Hoffman.

Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, D. C., is at the Albemarle.

The Rev. Dr. A. Mackay Smith of Washington, D. C., is at the Savoy.

Lorin A. Thurston, formerly Hawaiian Minister at Washington, is at the Imperial.

Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., and Charles Green of St. Louis are at the Holland.

Brooke MacHall of Washington, D. C., E. L. Kimberly of Buffalo, and H. J. Beebe of Springfield, Mass., are at the Netherland.

Ira Dimock of Hartford, F. W. Covert of Troy, C. E. Sanborn of Boston, and W. E. Dyott of Baltimore are at the Marlborough.

Samuel Brown of Providence, J. O. Evers of Boston, and G. A. Cushman, O. P. Seward, and F. P. Burke of Cleveland are at the Everett.

James W. Coffey of Troy, George F. Jones of Baltimore, F. C. Waterman of Boston, and J. R. Duncan of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

James A. Jones of Troy, E. H. Terrell of San Antonio, H. O. Thacher of Boston, and Lewis D. Parker of Hartford are at the Park Avenue.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, James L. McLane of West Virginia, and Francis Peabody of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue.

A. H. Lippincott of Philadelphia, H. G. Young of Albany, M. P. Curtis of Boston, and Frank B. Williams of Hartford are at the Murray Hill.

Frederick L. Goss of Chicago, A. E. Spencer of Boston, George C. Harrison of Philadelphia, and W. A. Hammond of Richmond, Va., are at the Astor.

Gen. M. O. Terry, J. B. Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., and Barclay H. Warburton, John B. Garrett, and W. H. Addicks of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

Spring Medicine

Must be a clean, pure, palatable preparation which will purify your blood, create an appetite, restore wasted energies, cure that tired feeling, nervousness, dyspepsia. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the ideal Spring Medicine. It is made well and it makes well. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. Sold by druggists.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, S. J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; W. Adler, men's furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Barrows, F. K., Brattleborough, Vt., dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., linens and white goods, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; Miss E. Felthousen, millinery, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Butler Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Deming, furnishing goods; 495 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Crawford, furnishing goods; L. A. Krietmeyer, prints; 115 Worth Street; Gerlach Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Austin, dressmaking department; 115 Worth Street.

Carver Brothers & Co., Strasburg, Ohio; G. A. Carver, dry goods, Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. F. Boyle, dress goods, silks, domestics, and flannels; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Doran, H. P., Susquehanna, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Denholm, McK.y & Co., Worcester, Mass.; Miss Hengee, gloves, 2 Walker Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Foster, gloves and ribbons, 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. A. Doggett, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Herrick, ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Flint & Barker, Worcester, Mass.; C. H. Flint, carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Goldsmith, S. A., & Co., New London, Conn.; S. A. Hess, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Gimbel, silks and velvets, 53 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Carter, dry goods; 53 Franklin Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Zimmer, represents; O. Greenwald, notion and fancy goods; G. Knatz, dry goods; 53 Franklin Street.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, silks and velvets; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; F. Freudenthal represents; 70 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hennocksburg, S. A., Auburn, N. Y., millinery; Stuart House.

Hoyt & Jackson Company, The, Norwalk, Ohio; C. F. Jackson, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Hamlin, cloths; E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; William Hengerer, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. S. Simpson, white goods; Westminster Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; E. Henderson, dress goods; Hotel Normandie.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Judd, M., Cloak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; N. Friedman, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, fancy goods and millinery, 621 Broadway; Sinclair House.

Levy Brothers, Marlin, Vt.; M. Frankel, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Levy, Jacob M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Levy, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Loewenstein, S., & Co., Danville, Penn.; S. Loewenstein, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Loebman, Brookville, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lorsch, G. E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lesem, L. & Co., Quincy, Ill.; H. Lesem, woolens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Marx Brothers, Port Huron, Mich.; H. Marx, notions; Hotel Metropole.

McAllister, J. E., & Sons, Gouverneur, N. Y.; R. T. Allen, dry goods; H

RAPID TRANSIT ACT HOLDS

Defeat of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association in the Court of Appeals.

THE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

Municipal Money May Now Be Appropriated and Bonds May Be Sold—A Broad Definition of the Phrase "City Purpose."

ALBANY, March 23.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the judgment of the lower court in the case of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association and others, appellants, against the Mayor and other authorities of New York City, Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, and others, respondent.

This was an appeal by plaintiff from a judgment of the Appellate Division, First Department, affirming a judgment at Special Term dismissing the complaint. The question involved is the construction of the Rapid Transit act of 1891, as amended, and more particularly of the plan of municipal construction provided by the act of 1894. The plaintiffs, as taxpayers, brought action to restrain what they asserted to be the unlawful expenditure of public moneys.

They sought a judgment declaring the Rapid Transit acts to be unconstitutional, to restrain the defendant, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York and its members, from appropriating any moneys under the provisions of those acts for payment to or in behalf of the defendants, the Rapid Transit Board; to restrain defendant, the Controller, from issuing and selling revenue bonds to provide money for the payment of charges incurred by the Rapid Transit Board, and from otherwise paying moneys to the Rapid Transit Board. The complaint alleged that the appropriations asked for, if allowed, would be a waste of the city property and would be unlawful.

MR. DELAFIELD ON THE DECISION.

An Adequate System of Rapid Transit Will Result, He Says.

This case was tried in the first instance before Judge Truax, sitting in Special Term, and the complaint was dismissed. The Sun Printing and Publishing Association then made an appeal to the Appellate Division, and the judgment of Judge Truax was affirmed by a divided court. Judge Barrett wrote the opinion in favor of affirmance, and Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Judge Williams concurred in it. Dissenting opinions were written by Judges Ingraham and Rumsey. From the decision of the Appellate Division, the complainants took the matter to the Court of Appeals at Albany, with the result above referred to. The Rapid Transit Act of 1894, held to be constitutional by this decision, was originally drawn by Henry R. Beekman, now Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court.

When asked by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday to make a statement regarding the case and the effects of the judgment of the Court of Appeals, Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Board of Rapid Transit, said: "The action was what is technically known as a taxpayer's action. It was brought by The Sun newspaper as a taxpayer to restrain the Controller from the payment of the expenses of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, upon the ground that the rapid transit statutes were unconstitutional and consequently void. A number of constitutional objections were urged, but the only ones which I have ever considered as being of a serious character were, (1) that the building of the rapid transit railroad did not constitute a 'city purpose' within the meaning of the constitutional requirement, that the funds of the city shall be expended only for city purposes, and (2) that it constituted a lending of the credit of the city in aid of a private corporation, in violation of the provisions of Section 10 of Article VIII. of the State Constitution.

"The case has been ably conducted from the beginning by Mr. Franklin Bartlett, representing The Sun, and Messrs. Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, representing the Rapid Transit Board, and it was presented to the Court of Appeals by counsel on both sides, with a thoroughness which is unusual. I have rarely met a more interesting brief, and never a more thorough one than that which was prepared by Mr. Shepard, and his success in this case simply adds another achievement to his long list of public services.

"This decision will render it possible for the Rapid Transit Board to proceed vigorously with the performance of the duties devolving upon it by the statute, and, in my judgment, it renders certain the obtaining of an adequate system of rapid transit for the City of New York.

"From still another point of view, the decision is an important one, in that it shows that the Court of Appeals is inclined to take a broad view of what falls within the definition of the words 'city purpose,' and thus opens the door to a considerable extension in the field of municipal activity, such as has worked so well in the cities of England and of Scotland."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Hearing on the Bills Regarding the Atlantic Avenue Road.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Senate Cities Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Senator Wieman's bill providing for the depression of the steam railroad tracks on Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn, and on Senator McNulty's bill providing for the removal of the tracks altogether. There has been considerable agitation for several years on this question.

Robert Stewart, representing the Citizens' Property Association, appeared for the McNulty bill, and scored the railroad, claiming that it renders travel dangerous on that thoroughfare. He said that according to the act of 1896 the Legislature is given the power to repeal the railroad's franchise. He asked that the bill be reported favorably. He said that under the scheme for the depression of the tracks the city would have to pay $1,000,000, and that it was unconstitutional and unjust. He asked that the Wieman bill be reported adversely.

E. C. Blackford, President of the Atlantic Avenue Commission, appeared in behalf of the Wieman bill. He admitted that the conditions as reported by the former speaker were correct, but said that the Wieman bill would eliminate all danger in the future. He said that by tunnelling the tracks it would give the Greater New York a means of rapid transit.

E. F. Lenton, Secretary of the commission spoke briefly in favor of the Wieman bill.

ALDERMEN FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

By a Vote of 23 to 3 They Approve the Plans Submitted.

The Aldermen, by a vote of 23 to 3, gave their approval yesterday to the latest plan of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for an underground and elevated rapid transit system. After the vote in favor of the plan had been announced, A. B. Boardman, counsel for the commission, said the next step would be to obtain the consent of the property owners. The approval of the Aldermen will have to be signed by the Mayor, but he has already voted in favor of the proposition as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Commissioners Alexander E. Orr, George L. Rives, and Woodbury Langdon were present when the Aldermen went into Committee of the Whole, as were also A. B. Boardman and Secretary L. L. Delafield. President Jeroloman called Alderman School (Rep.) to the chair. The opponents of the tunnel plan were called upon for arguments.

Lawson N. Fuller at once began an attack upon the plan. He said the city was further from rapid transit than it was thirty years ago, that the commission had been sitting for six years, had directly cost the people $500,000, and had robbed the taxpayers in that time of over $200,000,000 in taxable values by the lack of railroad facilities and the consequent loss to real estate. He insisted that the cost of the road will be nearer $66,000,000 than $33,000,000, as estimated.

"My guess of the cost is $100,000,000," he said. "I can guess as well as your engineer. You don't know where you are at."

Mr. Fuller praised the elevated system. He said he had 29,000 consents of property owners for an extension of the elevated lines on the west side.

A. B. Boardman said the commission was confident it would get a proper contractor to undertake the construction of the road under the requirements of the law. He described Mr. Fuller as the attorney for the elevated road, and made a long argument in favor of the commission's plan.

Special Sessions Judge John Hayes, representing property owners on Elm Street, said Mr. Fuller had one idea only, and would never have any other one.

President Niles of the Taxpayers' Alliance, Frank Oliver, representing the North Side Board of Trade, and several others spoke in favor of the commission's plans.

A suggestion was made that another hearing be given to the objectors on Friday. This was lost by a vote of 15 to 11, after Alderman Goodman (Rep.) had spoken in favor of it.

President Jeroloman objected to closing the hearing, and when the motion was insisted on said the whole scheme was one of gag law, and he did not propose to stand it. The favorable report was made to the board with only four votes cast against it—those of President Jeroloman, Aldermen Parker, Hall, and Dwyer.

A motion to lay the matter over for a week was defeated.

President Jeroloman left the chair and called upon Alderman Noonan to take his place. Then he spoke from the floor against the commission's report. He said the board is totally ignorant of rapid transit either as an abstract or concrete proposition, and he feared the road would increase the taxes when enough of the people's money has been voted away.

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) said the route did not suit him because the east side is not properly provided for, but he is in favor of rapid transit, and would therefore vote for the report.

Aldeman Oakley (Tammany) succeeded in securing a vote without resort to the previous question. Alderman Hall explained his vote, and said he was opposed to the plan because it did not relieve the upper east side. He, however, voted in the affirmative, as did Alderman Marshall, who also stated some objections. When the vote was announced as being 23 in favor of the commission's plan to 3 against it there was applause.

The three negative votes were cast by President Jeroloman, (State Democrat;) Alderman Parker, (Republican,) and Alderman Dwyer (O'Brien Democrat.) Tammany voted solidly for the report.

Plans Submitted by the Commission.

The plans as submitted by the commission provide that no part of Broadway south of Forty-second Street is to be taken. The Commissioners' report says no part of the entire route involves elements unusual in engineering. The road is to be in tunnel, except for a distance of about 2,800 feet at Manhattan Valley, and at the extreme northern portion of the route, where the streets will be crossed by viaduct.

On the west side, the up-town terminus is to be about two and a half miles north of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and on the east side nearly four miles north and east of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

The plans do not calculate on any portion of the road going south of the City Hall. the railway is to be placed as near the surface as the street conditions permit, and passengers will reach the station platforms by short stairways.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Proposed Enlargement Alteration and Improvement.

When the alterations provided for by the bill to appropriate $500,000 for the American Museum of Natural History are completed, the museum will be the largest structure of its kind in the world. The present front will be extended east and west, to occupy the entire space between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West, along Seventy-seventh Street. A large amphitheatre will be erected on the north end of the middle wing, running back from Seventy-seventh Street, to contain the lecture room, now situated at the junction of that wing with the rest of the building. The size of the room now in use is inadequate for its proposed purpose.

The directors of the museum arranged for exhibits to fill the additional space before asking the State for the money to build with. The proposed Morris K. Jesup expedition, an account of which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES some days ago, will, if successful, provide the collections. The plans of the directors include a gradual extension of the building until its front skirts the entire block in which it lies, Manhattan Square, the interior of which will contain buildings in the form of a cross, at the intersection of which will be the new amphitheatre.

FOR DECENT NEWSPAPERS.

Christian Endeavorers Join in the General Movement for Them.

The First District of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, including twenty-four churches east of Broadway and south of Thirty-fourth Street, held a meeting at the Mariner's Church, on Catharine Street, Monday evening, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

"Recognizing the power exerted by the daily papers in the dissemination of that which tends to moral elevation or contamination, we, Christian Endeavorers of the City of New York, feel it our duty to throw our influence on the side of clean journalism; and,

"Whereas, Certain newspapers of our city offend public decency in the dissemination of all that is base and impure in the life of the city; and,

"Whereas, These papers have recently received merited condemnation from press, professors, and prominent pastors, and have in some instances been debarred from the reading rooms of prominent institutions; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, Christian Endeavorers of the First District of the New York Local Union, heartily concur in the action of said persons and institutions in behalf of purity in journalism; and

"Resolved, That we withdraw both moral and practical support from the offending papers.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the daily papers, including those toward which they are directed."

Eligible as Court Clerks.

ALBANY, March 23.—The following have passed successfully, in the order named, the State civil service examinations for the positions of clerks in the courts of New York City: Isidor Wasservogel, K. J. O'Connor, O. D. Weed, George L. Woolley, Paul Sheldon, New York; Alfred J. Gilchrist, Sylvester J. Tormey, Brooklyn; A. F. West, Leon Burkes, J. A. Starr, A. F. Wehl, B. D. Levy, Herman W. Booth, J. J. Breen, William C. Lichtenstein, John Oliva, New York; G. A. Seaman, Daniel N. Bessie, Brooklyn.

Republicans Select a Democrat.

ROSLYN, L. I., March 23.—The Republican Town Committee of North Hempstead has nominated Justice Henry C. Morrell (Democrat) of Manhanset for Justice. For his refusal to support W. J. Bryan last Fall, Morrell was not nominated in the Democratic Convention held last Thursday.

Detroit Mayoralty Nomination.

DETROIT, March 23.—The Republican City Convention nominated Capt. E. A. Stewart for Mayor on the first ballot. Gov. Pingree made the nominating speech, and it was through his personal efforts that Stewart received the nomination.

Suspended for Hazing.

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 23.—Twenty-one members of the sophomore class at Bowdoin have been suspended by President Hyde for the remainder of the term on account of a hazing affair last Tuesday night.

TOLD BY THE OAKES'S MATE

Samuel A. Frazer's Statement Concerning the Horrors of the Long Voyage from China.

WAS WARNED AGAINST THE SHIP

Vegetables Said to Have Been Scarce—An Accusing Letter Written to the Shipping Commissioner by a Sailor Now Dead—Alleged Cruelty by the Captain.

Samuel Alexander Frazer, for a time the third mate of the clipper ship T. F. Oakes, the long overdue vessel which arrived in port Sunday, lay in his cot at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island yesterday afternoon. Around him were his eleven companions from the vessel, and all of them, Dr. Stoner said, were doing remarkably well.

Frazer is a Long Island man, and his brother, John N. Frazer, is the Postmaster in Islip. Frazer said that he shipped at Hongkong against the advice of Mr. Meyers, Superintendent of the Hongkong Sailors' Home, who said to him: "Frazer, you don't want to go home in that ship."

He insisted that there were no vegetables taken on board at Hongkong except a ton of sweet potatoes. There were no onions on board. As for lime juice, the men were given stuff from bottles, he said, which bore a West India label declaring that it was lime juice cordial. When he was asked about wages he thrust his hand under a small table beside the bed, and, drawing out a memorandum book, opened it and drew therefrom a piece of paper, on which was written in a scrawling hand the last will of Thomas King, who died on Dec. 26. The writing was dated Nov. 15 and read:

"I, Thomas King, do will my clothes to the men in the forecastle, and my wages to Samuel Frazer.

(Signed) "Thomas King."

"Witnesses, Albert Larson, Hans Arro."

Frazer, after he had shown the document, said that the clothing had all been thrown overboard by order of Capt. Reed. He also had another bit of paper, which contained a declaration from Thomas Judge, written before the one which was published, in which he quoted from the Psalms. This communication was intended for the United States Shipping Commissioner at New York, and was written with a lead pencil. Parts of it were well-nigh indecipherable. It was dated Jan. 16, and Judge died on Feb. 17. The writer said:

"My Dear Sir: I am very sorry to relate to you such a story for it is one which we do not hear every day, or even year. We left Hong Kong on the 4th of July for the port of New York in the ship T. F. Oakes, and while we were in the China Seas the crew were very badly treated by the Captain. We were very poorly fed from the time we left port. The whole of us were sick with the exception of two or three, the sickness being swellings all over the body, with sore mouths and swelled gums, with bad feelings all over the body, and when a man died he went without warning. We have had three, the cook, King, and Olsen.

"The Captain said to myself that he would fix the pair of them—meaning King and Olsen—before he reached New York. That is nothing. He said he would fix all of us hungry hounds, and all such bad words. Now I should like to live to know whether a sick man can be treated like this. He gets nothing extra, only a little mush, and he has to give up his beef and pork to get that. Medicine he gets very little. Of quinine one dose a week, and if we ask for more the Captain gets up on his pins and says he has got no more. We get about one-quarter of a pound of beef, and less pork. This is what I call bad treatment."

Further than that, the writing was illegible almost save as to the address of the writer, 157 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and the added statement that he desired his wages to be used to employ a lawyer for the prosecution of the Captain of the ship.

Mr. Dearborn of 22 Beaver Street was seen yesterday afternoon regarding the statement that Capt. Reed had been on trial in San Francisco for cruelty to his crew.

"Who makes that statement?" he queried excitedly, "the Seaman's Union? I have been fighting them all along, and I shall keep on fighting them. They made the trouble for Capt. Reed in San Francisco. He was arraigned on a long string of charges, and was acquitted on every one."

Lewis Luckenbach said: "Yes, it is true that I bought the Oakes, as well as her sister ship, the Starbuck. The latter left here last Friday for Australia. I do not know what I shall do with the Oakes. She is mine as soon as the cargo is out of her."

He declined to name the purchase price. It is said that he paid $90,000 for the two vessels.

Plug Tobacco for Weights.

Third Mate Harry Ragan, who is a native of New York City, says the Oakes was the hungriest ship that he ever had a billet on. He said last night that the statement of Judge in regard to forfeiting his beef and pork in order to get a small quantity of mush was true. The men went aft and complained of the quantity of food while they were still in the China Sea. They selected Frazer to see that the food was properly weighed.

Frazer and Ragan both say that the scales on which the bread was weighed were not in good condition, and that the skipper and his wife used as weights two six-and-a-half-ounce plugs of tobacco, when they should have used a sixteen-ounce weight. The men were thus cheated out of three ounces of bread, and Ragan said that he would make an effort to get the value of that returned to him when he goes before the Shipping Commissioner to receive his pay.

Much Shifting of Mates.

There was a good deal of shifting of officers on the first half of the voyage, he says. Abrams, the second mate, had a quarrel with the Captain, who put him off the bridge, and ordered him to go forward and do duty as a seaman. Ragan was then made second mate, and held the billet for forty-one days. Frazer got the job of third mate. Ragan had a disagreement with the Captain, and was sent forward. Boatswain Robinson took his place, and the old English sailor, Judge, fell in to the berth of the boatswain.

Robinson and the skipper could not agree, and after a few days' service aft was also sent to the forecastle. Abrams then resumed his old place as second mate, Fraser was sent forward, and Ragan was brought aft once more. Judge and the mate had a fight over the job of patching a topsail, and on the mate's complaint Judge was sent forward. Robinson got his old place again, and the ship was officered just as she left Hongkong.

Ragan said the men received three quarts of water a day each, and every day of the voyage each man had served to him a small wineglass full of diluted lime juice. There were many gallons of water, some of which had been shipped at this port nearly two years before, when the ship reached Quarantine.

Ragan said that while he was in the forecastle Thomas King and the Norwegian sailor, Olsen, both of whom died, asked the mate for something nourishing, suggesting that beef tea would be good. The Mate told the Captain this, and the Captain came into the forecastle, looked at the men, intimated that they were loafing, and remarking to them: "Beef tea is only good for dead men," turned and went out on deck.

THE ST. NAZAIRE RESCUE.

Capt. Rines of the Hilda Tells the Story in Detail.

The deposition of Capt. George A. Rines of the schooner Hilda, the rescuer of four survivors of the wreck of the French steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, has been taken.

In his sworn statement he states that the St. Nazaire's boat was sighted at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 14. Four men were made out attempting to reach the schooner by paddling. A woman's shawl was flying at the mast. Upon a nearer approach, four dead men, three colored and one white, were observed lying in the bottom of the boat. The four living occupants were found to be in an almost helpless condition.

The lifeboat on being brought alongside collided with the schooner, and was so badly damaged that she was considered useless, and was cast adrift with her freight of dead bodies. It is now considered absolutely certain that this is the same boat which is known as Lifeboat No. 3, and which was picked up by the Cromwell Liner Creole the following Sunday and brought into port. The officers of the Creole are positive, however, that they saw six bodies in the boat.

The French Consul expects to secure the depositions of the four rescued men within a few days. The condition of all of them is said to be rapidly improving. Capt. Berri, Dr. Maire, and Engineer Sauts are at the Hotel Martin, but are not allowed to be seen until after the consular investigation. Dr. L. De Plasse, who is attending them, said yesterday that they would only require one or two days more of rest.

The lifeboat brought in by the Creole is lying on the Cromwell Line docks and attracted a crowd of curious sightseers yesterday. Agent Forget of the French Line said that no effort would be made to recover her from the Cromwell Company.

Of the articles found in the boat, Mr. Forget took away a pair of eyeglasses which, he said, had been identified as having belonged to Ramon Jiminez, one of the passengers, and two woman's shoes which had been worn by Mrs. Tejada, the only woman occupant of that lifeboat.

The officials of the French Consulate express their conviction that at least two more of the boats have been picked up by the English steamer Yanariva. This is the vessel which signaled the Kaiser Wilhelm March 17 that sixteen survivors of the St. Nazaire were on board.

THE NIAGARA DISABLED.

Towed into Port with a Broken Rudder by a British Steamship—Her Passengers All Safe.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23.—The Ward Line steamer Niagara, Capt. Crocker, was towed to Charleston Bar this morning. She had lost her rudder, and her passengers had spent an anxious week at sea.

Aboard of her were fifty-two passengers, most of whom were tourists bound from Nassau to New York. The ship left the former place at noon, March 16. In addition to her passengers she carried a general cargo of sugar, tobacco, and hides.

Her voyage north was uneventful till last Thursday. Capt. Crocker then saw that she failed to respond to her rudder, and an investigation discovered the rudder to be bent and broken. Not the least clue could be discovered as to when or how the accident happened. A jury rudder was rigged up and the Niagara attempted to continue her voyage, but without much success.

Thursday night the vessel laid to, trying to keep her head to a heavy sea that was running. Friday morning the British steamer Cairnisla, bound from Sapelo to Rotterdam, was sighted, and asked for aid. A hawser was payed out to the Niagara, and a towing trip of 200 miles was begun. The sea was getting heavy, and the first hawser soon parted, leaving the Niagara in a perilous and helpless condition for several hours. Her jury rudder was of very little service, and more than once she was caught in the hollow of big waves, rolling so badly as to greatly excite the fears of her passengers. Saturday another hawser was passed to her by the Cairnisla. This time the rope held

The two ships dropped anchor off Charleston Bar this morning. The Niagara will be towed into port to-morrow, when her passengers will be forwarded North by rail. The passengers on the Niagara are all very comfortably quartered aboard that vessel to-night. The officers of the ship continue to protest that they have not the least knowledge of how the accident to the Niagara's rudder occurred. Some of them expressed the belief that the gear had been tampered with before the ship left Nassau, but no cause for their opinion is assigned. The Niagara will remain here until an ocean tug is sent to tow her to New York.

The Niagara sailed from Cienfuegos March 11, Santiago de Cuba March 13, and from Nassau, N. P., March 16. At the office of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, in Wall Street, which owns the Ward Line, it was said yesterday that she had thirty-eight passengers and a general cargo, principally sugar, and some fruit. The names of the passengers were not known.

A dispatch announced the arrival of the steamer at Charleston bar. It was not thought at the company's office that the steamship would be taken into the harbor at Charleston, as it is believed that there is not sufficient water on the bar to take a vessel of the Niagara's draught.

Nothing further than the loss of her rudder is reported, and this may relieve the anxiety of friends of passengers aboard, who have probably suffered nothing beyond the inconvenience of delay. This may be prolonged pending repairs, or it may be decided to forward them by rail.

The steamship Cairnisla, Capt. Anderson, which towed the Niagara to port, was bound from Darien, Ga., for a European port.

The Niagara plies regularly between New York, Nassau, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba, taking generally twenty-five days for the round trip. She was last at New York Feb. 25. She is an iron screw steamer of 2,265 tons register, and was built by Roach & Son of Chester, Penn., in 1877.

The Niagara carried a crew of fifty.

STEVENSON MAY BE A JUDGE.

The Former Vice President Is a Factor in Bloomington Affairs.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 23.—Ex-Vice President Stevenson is said to have once more become an active factor in local politics. Three Circuit Judges are to be elected in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. The district is Republican, but the Democrats believe that by a coalition with the Populists they will be able to elect one of the three Judges.

If this coalition is formed, as it seems likely, the nomination may go to the ex-Vice President.

POSTMASTER DAYTON'S WANTS.

More Mail Facilities Needed in New York City.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Postmaster Dayton is here trying to convince the Post Office Department that provision should at once be made for giving New York additional facilities to meet an emergency that must soon arise. When calling upon Postmaster General Gary he told him that there would soon be occupied in the lower part of New York City several large buildings, the combined mail of which would tax the energies of a considerable number of carriers, and that cannot be served with the present force without seriously interfering with the frequency of collections and deliveries.

He told him about the great Bowling Green Building, in which he would like to establish a sub-station, at an expense of perhaps $5,000. Other new buildings were named, and it was made plain to the Postmaster General that unless men were provided to collect and deliver in these buildings, the business now transacted, and which requires the closest attention of the existing force, would suffer.

The Post Office Department appreciated the situation, but no way is seen for extending the desired assistance. Unless Congress shall appropriate an additional amount for carrier service, the amount already allowed will have to do until Congress is compelled by public opinion to extend the needed support.

Postmaster Dayton called upon President McKinley, and while at the White House he told the President that, while his term did not expire until September, he might consider the New York office at his disposal at any time. When Mr. Dayton suggested the same thing to Postmaster General Gary that officer at once reminded Mr. Dayton that he had decided that all Postmasters were to be allowed to fill out their full terms of office, and he should expect to continue for several months the acquaintance so agreeably begun.

John C. Sheehan's Pleasure Trip.

John C. Sheehan, chief of Tammany Hall; Mrs. Sheehan, and their two children will start on a short Southern trip to-day. They will visit Washington, Fort Monroe, and Richmond, and will be away eight or ten days.

AGAINST THE DINGLEY BILL

Representatives of the Lard Trade and Other Interests Protest Against the Tin Schedule.

WILL RUIN CANNING INDUSTRY.

Increase in Duty and Withdrawal of Authority to Collect Drawbacks Will Prevent the Exportation of Canned Goods and Throw Men Out of Employment.

A number of members of the lard trade and representatives of other interests met yesterday in the Managers' Room of the Produce Exchange to protest against the tin-plate schedule of the Dingley Tariff bill. Among the firms represented were: The Central Lard Company, the Jersey City Packing Company, the Eastman Company, H. O. Armour & Co., the N. K. Fairbank Company, the Williams Flash Company, the Goshen Manufacturing Company, Austin Nichols & Co., the New York Biscuit Company, the Occidental Oil Company, Kuhne & Libby, McIntyre & Wardwell, and R. C. Williams & Co.

Henry D. McCord, President of the Exchange, presided.

S. A. Condict of the Central Lard Company made the principal address, dealing with the proposed withdrawal of drawbacks in the Dingley bill. He said that in the year ended June 30, 1896, the gross revenue from foreign tin plates was $4,621,270. During the year $1,800,000 was received in drawbacks, making the net revenue $2,821,-670.

"It is manifest," said Mr. Condict, "that if the duty is increased and the authority to collect drawbacks on exports is withdrawn all foreign tin plates excepting such grades as cannot be made in this country will cease to be exported. So that irrespective of the injury to the export trade in canned goods the United States will be bound to surrender a revenue to the domestic makers of tin plate of $2,821,670, based on last year's importations.

"We have a foreign trade of over $90,-000,000 that must be taxed and hampered to supply an industry which has come forward and asked not only for a protection of 60 per cent., but a bounty to be paid out of the pockets of exporters of American products. England sells under present conditions over 386,000,000 pounds of tin plates, and the proceeds are necessarily reinvested in American products for consumption by her own people; accordingly, if we legislate to exclude England for the benefit of American tin plate, we diminish to that extent the English demand for American agricultural products."

In conclusion, Mr. Condict said that with the proposed tariff the export trade in canned goods, which provides employment for at least ten times as many workmen as the tin-plate industries, must meet an unequal competition of $1.33 and $1.05 per box in the foreign markets.

A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing unqualified disapproval of the proposed discrimination in the pending tariff bill, and rendering it as the sense of the meeting that its enactment into law will inflict irreparable injury on the export trade of American products, and will deprive thousands of Americans of honest employment.

S. A. Condict, Joseph B. Bartram, and Charles Rabadan were appointed a committee to present the views of the trade to Congress, and to take any other action that may be necessary.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY MEETS.

Addresses by Countess Wachmeister and Dr. Hólbrook.

About 100 persons were present at the regular monthly meeting of the New York Vegetarian Society, held at 98 Fifth Avenue last evening. The Countess Wachmeister of London, the representative of Mrs. Annie Besant, delivered an address on "Vegetarianism," in the course of which she said:

"The yeast which is used in making bread is exactly the same as the matter which develops in the human body from disease. Do not use bread made with yeast, or even with baking powder, for baking powder is made of mineral matter, and no vegetarian ever takes mineral matter into his system, not even in the shape of common salt."

The Countess concluded her address with the announcement that she is preparing a vegetarian cook book, and that Mrs. Besant has a pamphlet bearing on the same subject, both of which are for sale.

Dr. M. L. Holbrook, editor of The Journal of Hygiene, read a paper on "Balanced Diet."

"The human body," he read, "requires a given amount of nitrogenous, carboniferous, and mineral matter. The proportions are estimated according to the various conditions under which the tissue is exhausted. The body requires a certain amount of such nutriment as is gathered from foods containing the animal and vegetable fats and salts. The fats taken into the body are acted upon and neutralized by the mineral salts and the acids contained in the foods themselves, which requires an assortment of food or a balanced diet."

A STRAW PAPER TRUST.

The Suit Against the Columbia Concern Sustained.

William E. G. See, the receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, is the nominal plaintiff in a bill recently filed against the Columbia Straw Paper Trust. The real prosecutors of the action were various Western banks, including the First National Bank of Chicago, of which Secretary Lyman J. Gage was President.

The bill alleges that the stocks and bonds were issued without consideration paid, or, if any, only a small part of the face value of a portion of the stocks and bonds, and the object of the bill is to ascertain the amount for which each of the bonds should be held, and to reduce the amount of the secured indebtedness of the company accordingly, to declare all those bonds that have been issued without any consideration void, in the hands of the holders; to ascertain the amount actually paid to the company, and then, after applying all the assets to the payment of the creditors, to assess the difference pro rata against such of the stockholders as have not paid for their stock in full.

Six of the defendants—Emanuel Lauer, William Lummis, Aaron Naumberg, William Kraus, Theodore Hermann, and William Heppenheimer—filed a demurrer to the bill on the grounds of multifariousness, want of equity, misjoinder, and want of parties.

In the opinion of Vice Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, just handed down, this demurrer is overruled on all the grounds taken, and the bill sustained on all points. Among other parties to the suit was the Columbia Straw Paper Company, defendant, formed by Guggenheimer & Untermeyer, lawyers, represented formerly by Senator Daly. Other defendants were well-known politicians, including William F. Sheehan. The various demurrants were represented by Corporation Counsel Blair of Jersey City and Eugene Stevenson, brother-in-law of William B. Hornblower. For the banks above referred to appeared John De Witt Warner, William G. Peckham, and others.

On Time,

And very early, too. That's what any one should be in treating one's self for inaction of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay; kidney inaction and diseases are not far apart. For fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, and nerve debility, also, use the Bitters.

A BOLD SWIM FOR FREEDOM.

Female Convict Takes to the Water, Pursued by Bloodhounds—Incident of a Georgia Camp.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 23.—A desperate swim for freedom was taken by Mattie Ellis in Peachtree Creek this morning. Mattie Ellis is a female convict, who escaped from the camp yesterday afternoon, and who was traced all night by bloodhounds. One was still close at her heels this morning when she attempted to cross the bridge over Peachtree Creek

On discovering that escape from the hounds was impossible, the woman took a turn, and, shouting defiance to her pursuers, she jumped from the bridge into the water twenty feet below. One of the dogs went in after her, and the swim for freedom began.

She struck out desperately, keeping in the middle of the stream, which had been greatly swollen by recent rains. The pursuing officers beheld the singular race between the woman and the dog, and one of them rode on horseback along the banks to be on hand. When the woman, exhausted from her swim, came in to shore, she was at once seized and carried back to the camp from which she had escaped, thoroughly exhausted from her desperate effort to escape.

MUST AGREE ON THE OFFICES.

New York Congressional Representatives Held a Caucus Last Night Regarding Patronage.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—New York Republicans are driven to the course to which the Republicans of other States have been obliged to resort in order to enable the President to select men for appointment without provoking factional rows.

As the President asks for agreement by Congressional representatives upon all nominations, the New York delegation has undertaken to arrange a "slate."

Some progress is reported to have been made in the effort to decide upon a Third Assistant Postmaster General, looking to the appointment of Archie E. Baxter. But Joseph W. Dickey's friends are still holding out for him.

A conference was held to-night, beginning at 9 o'clock, but at midnight it had not reached a conclusion about the Third Assistant Postmaster General, or taken up any other case.

MR. SCOTT'S COMING OFFICE.

He Is to be Appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—N. B. Scott of West Virginia will be appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue to succeed W. S. Forman of Illinois. Mr. Scott is the member of the Republican National Committee from West Virginia. The office has gone to the State in three preceding Administrations. Mr. Forman is acting only temporarily to fill out the unexpired term of Joseph Miller, resigned.

Treasury Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Theodore F. Swayze of New Jersey has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, vice Logan Carlisle, resigned. Mr. Swayze was formerly Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

Other Treasury Department appointments were made to-day as follows: Major Fred S. Brackett, to be appointment clerk, vice Scott Nesbitt, transferred to Coast and Geodetic Survey as disbursing clerk; Capt. William A. Rogers of Ohio, to be Chief of division in the office of the Auditor for the War Department, vice Eugene Speer, resigned.

JOURNALISTS SEE M'KINLEY.

The See Yups Also Present at the Reception—Their Visit to Yang Yu.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—President McKinley informally received the body of Washington correspondents and local newspaper men in the East Room this afternoon. More than 100 members of the press attended, and those who had known Mr. McKinley here during his Congressional career renewed their acquaintance. The President's memory for faces and names was tested to the utmost, but proved that his reputation in that regard had not been exaggerated.

The President also received the ten members of the See Yups, who came from San Francisco to present their grievances to Yang Yu, Chinese Minister. That they were thoroughly conversant with democratic ideas was shown by their manner of shaking hands with the President, a decided contrast to the prostrate attitude in which they lay for two hours yesterday in the house of Yang Yu.

M'KINLEY GRANTS A RESPITE.

His First Act of Clemency for the Murderers of Chavez.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—President McKinley this morning granted a respite to four men who were to have been hanged at noon to-day at Santa Fé, New Mexico. A telegram directing a stay of execution for ten days, to enable the President to examine the case, was sent to the United States Marshal there. This was the first opportunity of exercising clemency presented to the President since he entered the White House.

The condemned men are Francisco Gonzales, Antonio Gonzales, Lauriano Elonini, and Patricio Vallencia, and they were convicted of the murder of Francisco Chavez. The men were members of the famous "Button Gang," which was organized to combat the political influence of Francisco Chavez, leader of the Democratic natives. T. B. Catron organized the gang; and in the Winter of 1891-2 he called on the members to arm themselves and assemble at the Capitol to "support" him. He was then contesting a seat in the Legislature. The Legislature was intimidated; Catron was seated. Chavez was murdered on the night of May 29, 1892. There were confessions and denials and the excuse of self-defense by the men accused. The four men were sentenced to be hanged on July 10, 1895. An appeal was granted. The execution was again set for Sept. 26, 1896, when the case went to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus. This appeal was also dismissed, and the murderers resentenced. President Cleveland gave them a respite of two months, which expired to-day.

The New Dry Dock Acceptable.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Capt. George C. Remey, President of the board which tested the new dry dock at New York, presented his report in person to-day, and, as a result, the dock will be accepted after the small amount of work still lacking is completed. Capt. Remey says the dock is satisfactory, and there is no reason why the Iowa or any other heavy battleship should not be docked in it at any time.

Mgr. O'Reilly's Recovery Uncertain.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 23.—Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, who was taken ill on Saturday with grip, and has since been confined to his bed in Forest Castle, near Mount St. Vincent Academy, was in a very low condition last night, but rallied this morning. He was very much improved to-night, but his recovery is not yet certain. He is eighty-two years old.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

The following changes have been ordered in the Naval Medical Corps: Surgeon T. C. Craig, placed on the retired list. Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Kennedy, detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and ordered to that at Philadelphia, relieving Surgeon O. Diehl, ordered to the Terror, in place of Surgeon W. R. Dubose, transferred to the Texas, relieving Surgeon S. H. Dickson, transferred to the Massachusetts, relieving Surgeon C. A. Siegfried, ordered to Torpedo Station at Newport.

To Artists.

TWO DELIGHTFUL STUDIOS TO RENT IN THE

New fireproof, substantially built and elegantly finished building

No. 29 to 33 East 19th St.,

Near Broadway.

Apply on premises or

S. F. JAYNE & CO.,

254 West 23d St. 59 Liberty St.

FOR SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

Senate and House Ballot Separately and Make No Choice—A Joint Ballot to be Taken To-day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 23.—The Senate and House balloted separately at noon to-day for United States Senator. The vote in the Senate was: W. G. Hunter, (Rep.,) 13; J. C. S. Blackburn, (Sil. Dem.,) 14; George M. Davies, (Gold Dem.,) 6; St. John Boyle, (Rep.,) 3; necessary to a choice, 19. The House voted: Hunter, 53; Blackburn, 34; Davies, 5; B. B. Buckner, (Gold Dem.,) 1; James B. McCreary, (Dem.,) 1; Boyle, 3; R. T. Tyler, (Dem.,) 1; W. J. Stone

Wanamaker's

WHAT THE CROAKERS SAID TO US

They said that this old Store was too far down town, that people would not come here, that the location belonged to a dead past.

WHAT WE SAID TO THE CROAKERS

We replied that an examination of the map of New York and its lines of communication proved that this Store was located at the most natural centre. Other centres were artificial. People would come if proper storekeeping prevailed here.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE SAYING TO US AND THE CROAKERS

The crowds that visit the store, the large sales made daily, the en rapport that exists between us and our rapidly growing Public prove our judgment right, the croakers' wrong.

SPECIAL GOINGS ON TO-DAY.

Her Majesty's Corset. Window show, demonstration and large stock on second floor.

Women's Costumes, large display of imported Dresses and Lingerie on second floor.

Continental and Continent Bicycles, strictly high grade, $50 and $37.50, in basement.

Dress Goods. Large additions of high grade Novelties, also of Cottons, Linens and Wools. Main floor.

Limoges Chinaware. Bargains in Dinner Sets from Theodore Haviland and Haviland & Co., and in fancy Chinaware from Charles Field Haviland.

Carpets. 750 styles. Closing very cheap—certain lots of Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry. Third floor.

Matting. Chinese and Japanese, a great stock just in—many bargains. Third floor.

The Golden Salon. Museum of Millinery. Second floor.

The Oriental Room in the new Upholstery Store. Third floor.

The Furnished Apartment is attracting many visitors. Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, Fourth Av., 9th & 10th Sts.

A TEXAS BANK ASSIGNS.

Forced to This Measure by the Failure of a Cotton Firm.

PARIS, Texas, March 23.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, one of the oldest and thought to be the strongest financial institution in North Texas, with a paid-up capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $60,000, made an assignment to Judge D. H. Scott.

This action was precipitated by the failure of the cotton firm of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh yesterday. When it was known that the firm owed the bank money, depositors became alarmed and a run began. All checks presented yesterday were promptly cashed. The bank officials forsaw that if the run was kept up it would be forced to the wall. An appeal to the other local banks for assistance was made, but refused. When the doors opened this morning, the run was renewed and continued until the bank was forced to close.

This set people wild, and a rush was made for the City National, which was also a large creditor of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh. A great crowd gathered in front of the building, and it became necessary for the police to clear the sidewalks. At 11 o'clock Col. George F. Hicks, Vice President of the First National Bank, walked in and laid $100,000 on the City National's counter and told the people to come forward and get their money. This was followed by the announcement that the bank would remain open until 6 o'clock to pay depositors. This allayed the fears of some, but many continued to withdraw their money.

Apprehensions are felt for banks in neighboring towns which are involved in the failure of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh.

Fayerweather Will Decision Stands.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Court of Appeals to-day denied with costs the motion for a reargument in the celebrated Fayerweather will case. This allows to stand the court's decision of several weeks ago distributing the $2,500,000 residue of the estate to the twenty colleges named originally in the tenth clause of the will.

Hanover Club Election.

The Hanover Club, the principal social organization of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, held its annual election last evening in the clubhouse at Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street. The following officers were re-elected: Mayor Frederick W. Wurster, President; Directors, Mayor Wurster, Willard F. Smith, Herbert F. Gunnison, George W. Piper, and Daniel F. Wilson.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Mr. Gibson Opens the Second Day Debate on the Tariff Bill in the House.

MR. DOCKERY DENIES THE ISSUE

Protection for the Planter Wanted by Mr. McLaurin of North Carolina—The Republican Position Untenable, According to Mr. Swanson of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the House to-day the debate on the tariff bill was continued. The opening speech was by Mr. Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) who spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) opposing the bill, said it did not represent the issue which divided the people in the last campaign. Speaking for himself, and he believed for the Democratic Party, he preferred to legislate to put $113,000,000 more money into circulation rather than to exercise the sovereign power of taxation and thus withdraw that amount from circulation. [Applause.]

Mr. Dockery repeated the suggestion heretofore frequently made that it did not lie with the Republican Party to criticise the Cleveland Administration. The party had indorsed the bond issues, and had refused to pass the joint resolution forbidding the issue of more bonds.

Mr. Ray's Interrogation.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) endeavored to divert Mr. Dockery at this point by asking: "Do you suppose we would have indorsed the bond issues if there had been a tariff law on the statute books producing sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures of the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt?"

But Mr. Dockery's prompt response, "So you acknowledge that you did indorse the bond issue," evoked Democratic applause and semed to embarrass the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Dockery devoted himself for the remainder of his time to a consideration of the agricultural schedule, to show that it would not and could not afford any benefit or relief to the farmers of the country, for the reason that there were no importations of their products with which their own came into competition. In the course of this part of his remarks an interesting and lively colloquy ensued between Mr. Dockery and Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.,) over the matter of mortgages. Mr. Dockery ironically asked how much the Dingley bill would aid the Minnesota farmers in lifting the mortgages on their lands.

Mr. Tawney—I desire to say to my friend that there are no farm mortgages in the district I represent.

Mr. Dockery received the statement with amazement, and retorted that the official records would show, and he defied Mr. Tawney to contradict it, that not a single Congressional district in the Union was free from farm mortgages. [Applause.]

Mr. Dockery said in conclusion that the policy of the Republican Party had cost the workingman his wages, had surrendered to Great Britain the supremacy of the seas, and had impoverished the farmers of the land. [Loud applause.]

Other speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.;) Lacey, (Rep., Iowa;) Newlands, (Silver, Col.,) the latter of whom spoke from the point of view of an opponent of the Republican Party's financial policy, but an advocate of protection. A full measure of prosperity, he asserted, would never be restored to the country until the old-time parity of silver with gold was re-established.

Mr. Lacey Under Fire.

Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) who spoke next in favor of the bill, referred to the declarations of the Democrats who in one breath ask, "Why doesn't your promised prosperity come right along?" and in the next breath say that there is plenty of time in which to act on the tariff bill. "Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Lacey, "the situation is too serious for delay on our part. We cannot control the rate of progress upon the bill after it passes from the House, but we can demonstrate to the people the necessity for rapid action elsewhere."

Later Mr. Lacey was asked by Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.,) if he thought the gold Democrats helped the Republicans gain their victory of last Fall.

Mr. Lacey thought they did.

Mr. Handy—Well, don't you think it's a pretty hard return to make for their aid to force upon them such a tariff bill as this? [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Lacey—Oh! well, Mr. Chairman, the gold Democrats are not nearly so much opposed to a protective tariff law as they were in 1892. They have had an opportunity in the past four years to test the beauties of one of their own. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Lacey in the remainder of his time defended Mr. Cleveland against the criticisms of Democrats for sending troops to Chicago to put down the railroad riots of 1894, and argued that there was nothing upon which to base the charges against the Supreme Court for making its decision in the income tax case, and that no basis whatever existed for the proposition that the defeat of that tax was responsible for the present deficit in revenue.

A Plea for the Cotton Planter.

Mr. McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a strong plea for protection to the cotton planter of the South. The fact must be admitted, he said, that for the next four years at least, the doctrine of protection would control our revenue system, and he proposed, therefore, that this protection should be reciprocal between all sections of the country. If there was to be protection in New England, he demanded a similar right for the raw products of the South. "Let us demand equal privileges for all the products of the South to the end," he continued, "that if the tariff is robbery, our own section will cease to be its only victim. If protection really means higher prices, as we claim, let the people of the South realize that fact when they market their cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, lumber, &c."

Mr. McLaurin, in conclusion, said the hay, potato, and corn crops of the North and West were protected so efficiently as practically to give those farms a monopoly of the home market, while in the matter of rice and sugar, the importations largely exceeded the domestic product. If sugar received the same protection that was accorded the manufacturers of New England the South would in a few years produce all the sugar consumed in this country.

Mr. Linney later, when Mr. McLaurin said he could not indorse the theory of free raw material, asked if free raw material had not been the pet theory of the Democracy.

"It has been the pet theory," Mr. McLaurin answered, "of that portion of the Democracy represented by Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle, who have prostituted Democracy and brought it to its present condition." [Applause from Republicans and Democrats.]

Mr. Dolliver's Humor.

Mr. McLaurin was followed by Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, who, speaking for the bill, injected some humorous and sprightly features into the debate, and was warmly applauded.

Mr. Dolliver said he proposed to give some of the reasons why, in his opinion, the pending measure would meet the approval of the American people. The farmer of the Mississippi Valley, he said, had long ago abandoned the un-American policy, and last Fall had fallen into line in support of that great exemplar of doctrine, Major McKinley. [Applause.] They walked in the rain to the polls, weary with the miserable burdens of four years of Democratic misrule and bad legislation, and cast their ballots in favor of the American policy. Mr. Dolliver charged that nearly everything that had been said in the House in favor of free trade properly belonged to the literature of the period of human slavery, in the interest of which institution free trade had its origin.

Grover Cleveland, he said, was not the only President who had taken the United States to a loan office. [Laughter and applause.] History shows that he but followed the way often trod by Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan. [Applause.]

Great amusement was occasioned by Mr. Dolliver's reference to the engaged young couple, whose fortunes formed the basis of a large part of Mr. Bryan's tariff speech in the Fifty-second Congress. That gentleman, he said, had followed them into matrimony, through life into the poorhouse and the grave, being robbed at every turn by the beneficiaries of a protective tariff. That couple, Mr. Dolliver said, had been resurrected by their Creator and appeared again at a farmers' picnic in New York addressed by Mr. Bryan, and he supposed they would continue to appear for the next ten years, the most remarkable couple in the history of American politics.

Mr. Swanson Cites History.

Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, referred to the great political revolutions which have occurred in this country for the last twelve years at every National election. He claimed that it did not indicate any fickleness on the part of the people, but an honest effort on their part to obtain the prosperity so often promised. The President and the pending bill, by its title, asserted that the present distress arose, first, from an insufficiency of revenue, and, second, from the want of protection for American products and industries. He argued that each of these causes assigned was untenable.

The present distress could not arise from any lack of money in the Treasury, since the Government had nearly five times as much money as it had at the time the Republicans turned it over to the Democrats. He argued that it did not affect the solvency of the Treasury whether the money in it was procured by taxation or by the sale of bonds, the only object of the revenue was to meet the debts and the demands against the Government, and he asserted there was and would be for the next four years ample money in the Treasury for this purpose.

The depressed condition of the manufacturing industries, he said, had not resulted from foreign competition, but the home manufacturer had lost his market because his customers were too poor to make purchases. Therefore relief could not come to the manufacturer until the price of wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, and of other products increased. The cost price of these products he ascribed to the appreciation of gold, which would continue so long as silver was demonetized.

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.) said that the industries of the country had ceased operations not because prices of the products were so low as to afford no profit to the manufacturers, but because the people had no money with which to buy the products, and that the underlying cause of the present depression was the demonetization of silver. He created much amusement by attributing this trouble to that "eminent Republican leader Grover Cleveland, aided by his distinguished associate John Sherman."

The Yale Petition Presented.

The first address of the evening was that of Mr. Howard, (Pop., Ala.) He said he would vote for the bill because he believed in the broad, patriotic principle of protection to American industry.

Mr. Adamson, (Dem., Ga.,) followed in opposition to the bill. He said: "The novel method of legislating entirely by machinery, unless its results happily disappoint our expections, will demand the insertion of a new plank in our next platform to denounce legislation by machinery as well as government by injunction."

Mr. Sperry (Rep., Conn.,) presented the petition of the President and Faculties of Yale University, asking that books and philosophical instruments used in educational institutions be continued on the free list. Believing that no principle of protection was involved in the proposition, Mr. Sperry said he would move to amend the bill in accordance with the plea of the petitioners. Mr. Kelly (Pop., S. D.,) denounced the bill as a specimen of "robber" protection.

The last speech was by Mr. Clardy, (Dem., Ky.,) who devoted himself to the exposition of an amendment he proposed to offer to the bill, by which American tobacco could be admitted in the ordinary channel of trade to the countries in Europe which now debar it from entrance, except under conditions that practically prevent its sale.

At 10:30 the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SENATE ON CIVIL SERVICE.

The Committee to Report Whether the Law Should Be Continued, Amended, or Repealed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate indulged to-day in an almost one-sided denunciation of the civil service law and its administration. The matter came up in the shape of a resolution offered by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) directing the Committee on Civil Service to inquire into the dismissal of some half-dozen employes (microscopists) of the Bureau of Animal Industry in South Omaha, Neb.

His assertion was that the dismissals were made because the microscopists had voted for Bryan.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) did not favor the proposed investigation, because it would bring out so many hundred other like grievances, and Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) objected to it on the same ground, saying that such a task should not be thrown on any committee at this special session.

The civil service law as administered was characterized by Mr. Gallinger as "a monumental humbug." He favored blotting out the law and returning to a condition of things that would "give to every man and woman an equal right to hold office with every other man and woman." This declaration of principle was applauded by the galleries, and the galleries were appropriately lectured by the Vice President on that breach of propriety.

Mr. Hoar Takes Exception.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) took exceptions to Mr. Gallinger's views as to the civil service.

"If that is the Senator's doctrine," said Mr. Hoar, "and if the question comes up in our committee and he undertakes to act upon it there, there will be quite a lively fight."

"I am always ready for a fight," Mr. Gallinger replied, "especially with a man older than myself. [Laughter.] When Senators and Congressmen ask men to help them in their election they have a right to come to us and ask us to exert ourselves to procure positions for them under the Government. I shall stand on that position."

Various instances of absurdities in civil service examinations were furnished by Senators—Mr. Gallinger mentioning the requirement of would-be compositors in the Government Printing Office that they should hop twelve times on one foot; Mr. Wilson (Rep., Washington,) saying that civil service examinations had been ordered in his State for a cook in the penitentiary, and for a sawyer on an Indian reservation; and even Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) who had been a member of the House committee which reported the law originally, admitting that the commission had fallen into a state of "conspicuous incompetency," and giving as an illustration the fact that when an army engineer officer, in charge of a public work on Long Island Sound, had selected a competent inspector in the person of a steamboat Captain who knew every rock and sandbar in the neighborhood, the commission sent to him "a schoolmaster from Rhode Island."

Mr. Lodge Defends the Law.

The only Senator who defended the law and its administration was Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)

The upshot of it all was that Mr. Allen's resolution was agreed to, without a division, but amended so as to instruct the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire and report whether the civil service law should be continued, amended, or repealed.

The Senate passed the bill to amend the act repealing the timber-culture laws. The bill was explained by Mr. Pettigrew (Silverite, S. D.,) to be the same as was passed by both houses last session, but which the President had been "to busy fishing" to sign.

The Torrey Bankruptcy bill (modified) was reported, and was, on motion of Mr. Hoar, made "the unfinished business," not to be called up immediately, however.

A constitutional amendment to make April 30 inauguration day was introduced by Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) made an argument in favor of the constitutional amendment to make United States Senators elective by popular vote, instead of by State Legislatures.

At 3:45 P. M. the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

A Blow Aimed at Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day introduced into the House a joint resolution respectfully requesting the President to give notice of the desire of the United States to terminate the existing commercial reciprocity convention with the Hawaiian Republic.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Ohio—Bernard Bettmann of Ohio.

Recorder of the General Land Office—Chester H. Brush of Connecticut.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Willis Van Devanter of Wyoming to be Assistant Attorney General and Capt. Charles Shaler to be Major, Ordnance Department.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE POLICE PENSION BILL DEFEATED IN THE SENATE.

To Check by Legislation the Pollution of the Passaic River—A Blow at the Naval Reserve.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—Both branches of the Legislature were in session to-day.

In the Senate the bill prohibiting the sale of unused portions of railroad tickets except to the company issuing them was passed by a vote of 11 to 7.

The bill which provides that in cases of vacancy in the Street and Water Boards of first-class cities the Mayor shall appoint successors to serve till the next election by the peole, was passed by a strict party vote of 12 to 3.

Senator Vreeland, from the Committee on State Hospitals, reported adversely the bill providing for separate boards for the two State hospitals for the insane. The report was defeated by a vote of 3 to 11, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

The bill to pension policemen who have served twenty years, and have reached the age of sixty, was defeated by a vote of 8 to 9.

The bill permitting Essex County to issue bonds for the erection of a new court house was lost by a vote of 4 to 13.

The bill providing that where the people of any county so desire the present Board of Freeholders shall be substituted by five Commissioners was defeated.

A message was received from Gov. Griggs touching the necessity of legislation to check the further pollution of the Passaic River. Owing to the lateness of the session and the improbability of action this year, the Governor suggests the appointment of a committee to sit during the recess of the Legislature.

Mr. Skirm introduced a bill amending the National Guard act so as to permit the Commander in Chief, when he deems it wise, to appoint an equestrian instructor, with the rank of Captain of cavalry.

In the House Leader De Rousse called up his resolution fixing Thursday next for final adjournment of the Legislature. He submitted an amendment changing the date to Friday at 2 P. M. Half a dozen members opposed the resolution, and, on motion of Mr. Giedhill, it was laid on the table.

Mr. De Rousse introduced a bill providing for the abolition of the Naval Reserve in New Jersey within thirty days after the passage of the act. The Joint Committee on Appropriations is said to be unanimous in favor of such action, and probably will grant no allowance for the maintenance of the Reserve this year.

The House passed the bill increasing to $2,500 per year the salaries of the members of the State Board of Taxation.

The bill authorizing the assessing of all real estate excepting railroad and canal property was killed.

The following bills were passed: Giving the Assessors authority to compel persons and corporations to furnish detailed statements underneath of all personal property in their possession subject to taxation; a supplement to the equal taxation bill providing that the act shall not take effect until next year; appropriating $5,000 yearly to the colored manual training school at Bordentown; fixing 7 per cent. interest as the rate to be charged upon unpaid taxes in first-class counties; authorizing Jersey City to appropriate $2,500 for a pedestal for a soldier's monument; fixing a penalty to be imposed on political candidates who purchase ball or picnic tickets; creating a Board of Education for Kearney Township; authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee to revise and codify the general statutes of the State.

The House killed the bill providing that all stone used in the State on municipal works must be dressed and carved in the State.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

Gov. Griggs Selects the Members of the Court of Appeals.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—Gov. Griggs sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

For Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals—GOTTFRIED KRUEGER of Essex County, JOHN W. BOGERT of Bergen County, and FREDERICK ADAMS of Union County.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Passaic County—JOHN S. BARKALOW.

The appointments of the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals occasioned much surprise, and are taken as an indication that the Governor is inclined to believe that the judiciary Constitutional amendment will not be adopted this year. He said last night that if the amendments were passed his appointments to the Court of Errors would only be temporary, and if defeated would be permanent.

Judges Krueger and Bogert are reappointments, and the appointment of Mr. Adams is to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Judge Barkalow as Judge of Passaic County.

The appointments leave the Court of Errors constituted as it is at present—eight Democrats and eight Republicans. The only lay members are Judges Krueger and Bogert, both Democrats.

The William B. Ridenour Suit.

William B. Ridenour's suit against the Brooklyn Board of Education to compel his reinstatement as Principal of Public School No. 43, reached its turn on the calendar yesterday. Assistant Corporation Counsel Van Cott asked leave to move that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that Ridenour's appeal to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction had deprived him of the right to also appeal to the courts. Justice Dickey said he would hear the motion, but not until the testimony in the present case was all in. The hearing will continue to-day.

Killed by a Playmate's Kick.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 23.—Hiram Eiglick, eight years old, son of Nathan Eiglick of 16 Warren Street, died in the Saratoga Hospital this afternoon as a result of injuries sustained by being kicked in the abdomen by a companion, Andrew Wilcox, aged thirteen, son of E. H. Wilcox of 139 York Avenue. The boys were playing marbles, when the Wilcox boy became enraged and kicked Eiglick. The Wilcox boy is under arrest. The case has been reported to the District Attorney, and the Coroner, who has charge of Eiglick's body, will make an autopsy.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Protracted and Animated Debate on Partisan Lines in the Senate over the Anti-Trust Bills.

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Numerous Measures Passed by the Senate and a Variety of New Legislation Brought Before Each House—Constitutionality of the Charter.

ALBANY, March 23.—There was a long calendar in the Senate this morning and the first upon it were the Anti-Trust bills, reported by the Lexow Investigating Committee, which were the special order for the day, together with the report of the committee.

Senator Lexow renewed his inquiry of Senator Cantor as to whether the minority of the Senate, having repudiated the report of Senator McCarren, accepted the report of Assemblyman Barry made to the other House.

Senator Cantor said that before this debate was over the Senator would find that the attitude of the Democratic party upon this subject of combinations and monopolies was the same as for many years past, and the same as had been stated in both the National and State platforms of the party for many years. He said that Senator McCarren's report did not represent the minority, but was his individual report. Senator McCarren said he also would like to know the attitude of the Democratic minority. He wanted to know whether the minority repudiated Senator Lexow's report as well as his own.

Senator Cantor said he thought Senator McCarren had learned in the caucus the attitude of the minority. He certainly learned that his report was repudiated by every one of his Democratic associates.

Distinction Favoring Corporations.

Senator Cantor called attention to a distinction which he said was made between individuals and corporations in the matter of penalties. He said one of the bills provided for the imprisonment of an individual for a violation of the act, while in the case of a corporation but a fine of $5,000 was imposed, there being no provision for the imprisonment of the officers and Directors of the corporation.

Senator Lexow made a vigorous reply, and eloquently defended his bill.

All the powers conferred upon the Attorney General were retained and additional power given in this bill. Every possible provision, he said, had been made to enforce the appearance of witnesses and compel them to answer questions. The referee was invested with all the rights of a Supreme Court Judge to compel obedience to subpoenas, and might commit to prison on the spot any witness who refused to answer questions.

The discussion drifted into a political argument, and Senator Grady ridiculed the idea that the Republican Party desired any effective legislation against the trusts. These trusts had grown up and been nourished under Republican legislation, and now maintained the Republican Party.

Position of the Democracy.

Senator Grady denounced the report of Senator McCarren. He said the Democratic Party had repeatedly declared its abhorrence of these monopolies and could not now be diverted from the course by any man who claimed allegiance to the party.

Senator McCarren said he had only reported the facts as he had found them, and thought it far better that he should present to his constituency the true situation than hold out to them a hope of something which it was impossible to accomplish. He declared that under the Constitution of the State and the Constitution of the United States it was impossible to prevent the combination of capital.

The two anti-trust bills were then advanced to a third reading, Senator Cantor giving notice that he would offer amendments suggested by him when the bills came up for final passage.

Senator Lexow said he had had a request for a hearing upon these bills, and he asked that they be recommitted to the special committee for a hearing. After a sharp discussion Senator Lexow withdrew his motion for a recommittal of the bills for a hearing, and this ended the whole matter.

Passage of Bills.

These bills were passed:

Senator White—Creating a Commissioner of Jurors for each county of the State having a population of more than 150,000 and less than 190,000.

Mr. Austin—To provide for the enlargement of the building for the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York City.

Mr. Austin—To provide for the protection of purchasers of coal in cities of the first and second class.

Senator C. Davis—Authorizing the State to acquire title to certain tax lands in Ulster County.

Mr. Tupper—Extending the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners of Binghamton over Ross Park.

Mr. Lewis—Relative to the planting, preserving, and removing of trees in the public parks of Rochester.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the protection of fur-bearing animals in the Counties of Cattaraugus, Oneida, Madison, and Otsego.

Mr. Lewis—Fixing the salary of the President of the Park Committee in Rochester at $1,200 per year.

Mr. Forrester—Prohibiting the construction of a railroad on certain portions of Norman Avenue, Monitor Street, Montrose Avenue, and Heyward Street in Brooklyn.

Mr. Koehler—Authorizing the towns of Oyster Bay, Hempstead, and North Hempstead, in Queens County, to raise money to support inmates of the Nassau Hospital.

Senator Raines—To prohibit the sprinkling of fruit trees with poison while in blossom.

Senator Wilcox—Permitting surface railroads in cities of the second class operating on steep inclines to charge 10 cents fare.

Senator Burns—Relative to the drainage of swamps or marsh lands, and other low or wet farm lands.

Mr. Austin—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Board of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Irving F. Cragin against the State.

Mr. Coggeshall—Providing for retiring and pensioning policemen in the City of Utica.

Mr. Zimmerman—Authorizing the Water Commissioners of Watertown to borrow $90,000 to pay bonds heretofore issued.

New Legislation.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Mullin—Providing for the paying of a salary of $2,500 a year to the Lieutenant Governor's private secretary.

Senator Lamy—Providing that no officer of a railroad corporation shall require or permit an employe to wear upon his hat or cap the badge or initial letters of any corporation other than the one employing him.

Senator Wieman—Converting the Inebriates' Home of Kings County into the New York State Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates, and appropriating $50,000 therefor.

Senator Koehler—Authorizing the election of a Police Justice in the town of Newtown, Queens County.

Senator Ford—Providing that no regular teacher in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx shall be paid a less sum than $600 a year, nor shall any teacher after ten years' experience in the public schools receive less than $800, and no Vice Principal or First Assistant less than $1,400, and the salaries of women Principals shall be increased by the addition of $250 a year until they shall have reached the limit of $2,500.

Senator Siebert—Authorizing the City of Buffalo to lease lands required for the purpose of maintaining a sea wall or breakwater along the shore of Lake Erie.

Senator Koehler—Fixing the punishment for grand larceny, first degree, at a term not exceeding ten years' imprisonment, except that in the case of a public official who misappropriates property belonging to the public the punishment shall be imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than ten years, together with a fine equal to twice the value of the money or property appropriated.

Senator Siebert—Authorizing Buffalo to issue bonds to the amount of $400,000 for the purpose of improving Casenovia Park, Botanic Garden, in South Park, park lands adjoining Scajaquada Creek, Humboldt Park, park lands on Porter Avenue, Niagara Square, to purchase lands for a park speedway, and to defray a part of the expense of constructing a building upon park lands for the use of the Buffalo Historical Society.

Constitutionality of the Charter.

Senator Grady offered a resolution calling upon the Attorney General to give to the Senate an opinion as to the constitutionality of the provisions of the Greater New York charter relative to the Municipal Court.

It was adopted without opposition.

Among the messages received from the Assembly was the concurrent resolution passed last night providing for the appointment of a committee to purchase a portrait of ex-Lieut. Gov. Alvord, to be hung in the Lieutenant Governor's room off the Senate Chamber. Senator Cantor moved the immediate adoption of the resolution, but Senator Malby moved to include a portrait of ex-Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton.

Senator Mullin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, thought that the resolution should be considered by his committee and be reported to-morrow. The amendment of Senator Malby was accepted and the resolution referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

INSURANCE BILLS DISCUSSED.

Hearings on Them Given by the Senate Committee Yesterday.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Senate Insurance Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on the Hobbie bill to allow insurance companies to invest their funds in the stock of other insurance companies not doing the same class of business.

Mr. H. M. Russell of the New York Board of Underwriters appeared and asked for a further hearing. W. M. St. John, Vice President of the Home Life Insurance Company, appeared in opposition, and declared the bill unnecessary and unwise. President Seward of the Fidelity and Casualty Company also appeared in opposition to the bill.

The committee took no action on the bill.

A hearing was also given on Senator Cantor's bill to prohibit reinsurance by foreign companies of New York State risks until home companies have had a chance to refuse to take the same.

President Sheldon of the Phoenix Insurance Company appeared, and after stating that he was in favor of the principle of the bill, said he thought it too drastic, and offered a substitute providing that companies shall have the same rights and no more than an individual has to secure reinsurance outside the State, and that the company must file an affidavit with the Insurance Department that they cannot get reinsurance from home companies before they shall be allowed to go outside the State.

Mr. Ackerman, a New York insurance broker, opposed both the Cantor bill and the proposed substitute. He said that foreign companies would not file affidavits, but would be driven out, and the New York Fire Department would lose from $30,000 to $40,000 a year, because of the reduced business of foreign companies upon which a tax of 2 per cent. is now collected. He asked for a further hearing.

The Humphrey Lloyds Insurance Company bill was taken up, and ex-Assemblyman W. B. Ellison of New York and Manager G. A. Stanton, representing the larger Lloyds companies, appeared in favor of the bill.

Mr. Ellison said that the bill had been agreed to by the Lloyds doing a reputable business. It provided that all but those having annual premium receipts of $50,000 should be driven out, and that the others, some seventeen in all, should be subjected to the supervision of the State Insurance Department. No fixed capital was named, because the public was amply protected when power was given to the Insurance Department to examine and compel the companies to either make up deficits or cease doing business.

The committee took no action on the bill.

The Assembly Insurance Committee will report favorably to-morrow the following bills:

Assemblyman Graves—Providing that an affidavit made by any member of an assessment insurance organization, that a notice of assessment was mailed, stating the date of mailing, shall be presumptive evidence thereof.

Assemblyman Lewis—Providing that all fire insurance companies shall report the total amount of premiums collected together with the amount of fire losses paid in cities. The Superintendent of Insurance shall include such information in his annual report, which shall be sent to the Mayor, City Clerk, and Board of Fire Commissioners of each city in the State.

MADE LAWS OF THE STATE.

A Number of Measures Signed by the Governor Yesterday.

ALBANY, March 23.—Gov. Black has signed the following bills:

Senator Ellsworth—Exempting from taxation State bonds issued to pay for the nine-million-dollar canal improvement.

Senator Ford—Providing for the payment by cities of moneys due by reason of the termination of liquor licenses on June 30, 1896.

Assemblyman Marshall—Authorizing the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District residing in Kings County to appoint interpreters and to fix their salaries.

Assemblyman Nixon—Designating April 27, 1897, a half holiday in New York, Kings, and Westchester Counties.

Assemblyman Gilleland—Authorizing New York City to expend a sum not to exceed $100,000 for the construction of a bridge of a single span of forty feet across the Harlem River, to provide for the proper extension of Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, to its present terminus in the Twenty-fourth Ward of New York City.

Assemblyman Austin—Authorizing New York City to issue $2,000,000 additional bonds to provide for the repavement of streets and avenues.

Assemblyman Abell—Transferring to the general fund of the City of Brooklyn all unexpended balances of the County of Kings at the time the said city was so extended as to include the entire county within its corporate limits.

Senator Cantor—Incorporating the Sailors' Rest of the City of New York, with the following Directors: Mayor William L. Strong of New York, Mayor F. W. Wurster of Brooklyn, James W. Elwell, President of the American Seamen's Fund Society; Commodore Sicard, United States Navy, the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Capt. F. J. Higginson, United States Navy; J. Pierpont Morgan, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club; A. E. Orr, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy; V. H. Brown, E. J. Berwind, S. Nicholson Kane, George E. Kemp, C. A. Griscom, Jr., E. G. Blackford, and W. Berri.

Assemblyman Garby—Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County to annually appropriate $10,000 for the S. R. Smith Infirmary.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Several Measures Relating Particularly to New York City.

ALBANY, March 23.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Garby—Prohibiting the sale of liquor upon any premises used as a burial ground or cemetery under a penalty of $500 or from six to twelve months' imprisonment.

Mr. Brennan—Abolishing the penalty of fine and imprisonment for non-payment of taxes.

Mr. Ives—Prohibiting the taking of property by will from any person with whom the testator has lived in the relation of husband and wife without being married, and further providing that no person shall take property by will from a person whose death was wrongfully caused by the person claiming the same.

Mr. Harrison—Appropriating $50,000 for a new barracks building at the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath.

Mr. Springer—Appropriating $1,200 for rebuilding the Mayer Creek wall at Frankfort.

Mr. Hart—Requiring the "L" road company to maintain a station at Ninth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York City.

Mr. Gott—Authorizing the City of Rochester to supply water from its mains to the towns of Gates and Greece, which are adjacent to the corporate limits of such city.

Mr. Bondy—Authorizing the Superintendent of Public Works, with the approval of the Canal Board, to lease any surplus canal waters of the State for the purpose of revenue.

Mr. L. E. Brown—Incorporating Grace Institute of New York City for the instruction of women and girls in trades at which women are employed. William R. Grace, L. G. Grace, and Joseph P. Grace are named as incorporators.

Mr. Knaup—Providing for the appointment of a license clerk in each of the five boroughs of the Greater New York. The present clerks in New York and Brooklyn are to remain and receive the same compensation as heretofore.

Mr. Daly—Incorporating the Tone Production League of New York City, for the cultivation of the voice. William B. De Garmo, M. D.; Aurelia C. Pote, Amy E. Louis, John R. Smith, Hammond Odell, Ethel E. Howe, and Edgar S. Werner are named as incorporators.

Mr. Lewis—Providing that no fish shall be caught by any device except by angling in the waters of Lake Ontario situated within the County of Monroe, except it be over one-quarter of a mile from shore.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that all corporations empowered to maintain pneumatic tubes for transmission of packages and merchandise shall pay a sum equal to three per cent. of their gross earnings to the city, or, at the discretion of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a sum equal to $1 for every 100 yards of tubes constructed and operated.

The Chair handed down a communication from the Senate, returning the Appropriation bill, with a notice that it had appointed a Conference Committee. The Chair named Messrs. Nixon, Horton, Wells, Costello, and Finn a Conference Committee of the Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Nixon, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS.

A Caucus Will Be Held and the Majority Will Support Them.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—The Raines amendments to the liquor tax law will be considered by the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment Thursday.

"I have no reason to think they will not be reported and passed," said Senator Raines to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-night. "I am convinced that a majority of the Republicans of this Legislature believe the amendments ought to be passed and will so vote."

"Will a caucus be held on them?"

"Yes, certainly. The bill was adopted after a caucus last year. It was made a party measure then, and it should be a party measure to correct those parts of it which afford loopholes for its evasion. Most of the saloon keepers of the State are in favor of the changes, and there is no sense in allowing the minority to hold up the Republican Party of this State. The argument of the honest saloon keeper who obeys the law is that his neighbor who keeps a 'fake' hotel and sells on Sunday, draws the trade for the balance of the week, and he wants those 'hotels' placed on even terms with himself."

"What about trouble in the Republican ranks over the proposed amendments?"

"There are some men in New York City whose interests are local who do not favor them. Mr. Lauterbach did not at first, but he has yielded grac

LONG BRANCH PIGEON SHOOT

Twenty-one Men Divide the Elkwood Introductory Handicap Purse.

THE NEW GROUNDS PRAISED.

Eighteen Divide the Nitro-Powder Handicap Purse—Capt. "Jack" Brewer Wants to be Reinstated for the Great Match To-day.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 23.—Two hundred or more crack pigeon shots from every part of the country came to Elkwood Park to-day and participated in two interesting matches. Two other events were on the programme, but they could not be decided on account of the time occupied in shooting the Nitro-Powder Handicap. It was after 6 o'clock when the last shot was fired. Even then the marksmen were loath to quit.

The splendid shooting grounds, which were declared by all to be the finest in the world, were admired and commented upon, and it was even said that the Monte Carlo grounds were not in the same class with those of Elkwood Park.

The Elkwood Introductory Handicap was begun at 10 o'clock. There were seventy entries. Twenty-six killed seven straight, and it was decided to shoot off the tie at three birds each, miss to drop out. Twenty-one divided the purse. Following is the summary:

Elkwood Park Introductory—Seven birds, $5 entrance, birds extra; thirty-yard rise, three moneys, 50, 30, and 20 per cent; high guns, not class shooting:

	Killed.		Killed.
C. M. Powers	10	Allen Willey	2
R. R. Merville	10	A. D. McElroy	2
E. Bingham	10	C. T. Bodle	2
H. Dunnell	10	R. O. Heikes	8
W. Dunnell	10	B. Leroy	6
Voris	10	E. D. Rike	6
Fred Gilbert	10	H. King	2
Hamilton	10	W. S. King	6
J. G. Messner	10	Bessemer	6
Dallas	10	Snell	2
C. A. May	10	Bartlett	4
McPherson	10	Wagner	5
J. Green	10	J. R. Malone	6
J. S. Fanning	10	Burkhardt	8
A. W. Du Bray	10	Fargo	1
S. Glover	10	L. Coyle	6
Hank White	10	H. S. Caldren	6
S. T. James	10	D. Aldtre	8
O. R. Dickey	10	W. Patten	5
Keller	10	R. S. Waddell	1
Strong	10	R. Trinble	8
C. W. Budd	4	A. Tyron	7
C. M. Grimm	4	Clayton	4
Dr. J. L. Williamson	3	Arnold	4
Dr. W. F. Carver	8	Meyer	4
T. A. Marshall	3	Geoffrey	8
J. Glover	3	J. Duston	6
W. D. Starmard	4	Winston	4
W. L. Sheppard	3	B. M. C.	4
E. S. Rice	2	Ludwig	3
E. D. Fulford	4	Alivins	6
M. M. McMillan	6	Money	4
R. A. Welch	6	Marsh	6
Col. Anthony	0	Winslow	1

Twenty-six killed seven straight, and the shoot-off was at three birds, miss and out. The twenty-one winners divided the first money, which amounted to $550.

The Nitro-Powder Handicap.

Over 100 entered the Nitro-Powder Handicap at fifteen birds, $15 entrance. Eighteen divided first money, each man receiving a fraction over $58. One of the winners, "Al" Ivins of Red Bank, won the Futurity Handicap two years ago, and the Red Bank sports backed him to a man.

The most interesting part of this match was the shoot off for second money between those who killed 14 birds. The conditions were miss and out. At the end of the fourteenth round only three remained. These were Monies, Browning, and Gilbert. The latter missed his fifteenth bird, and Monies and Browning divided the purse of $44. After paying their entrance fee and the cost of the birds shot at they came out about $5 ahead. The summary follows:

Nitro Powder Handicap.—Fifteen birds; $10 entrance; birds extra; handicap, 25 to 33 yards; the number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries received; handicaps that contestants receive for the grand American handicap will govern in this event, high guns, not class shooting:

	KILLED.		
Fanning	15	H. Dunnell	14
Coldren	15	Gilbert	14
J. Von Lengerke	15	Sheppard	14
Powers	15	Mc	14
Budd	15	Malone	14
Carver	15	Arkansas Traveler	14
Bingham	15	Du Bray	14
Fulford	15	Duston	14
W. S. King	15	Phister	14
Hartlett	15	Monles	14
Clayton	15	Welch	14
S. Glover	15	Parmelee	14
Ludwig	15	Browning	14
Ivins	15	Reid	14
Wagner	15	Snell	14
Coyle	15	Dallas	14
Grieff	15	Brucker	14
Upson	15	Arlington	14
Merrill	14	Rike	14
Williamson	14	Remsen	14
T. Marshall	14	C. Von Lengerke	14

	Withdrew in Killed.	R'd		Withdrew in Killed.	R'd
Anthony	4	6	Fargo	9	11
Williamson	3	6	C. F. Arno	10	12
Hofmeister	1	3	Meyer	9	11
The Scribe	4	10	Haskell	9	11
Terminous	2	4	"147"	11	13
Green	4	6	Puck	8	10
Paddleford	3	5	Dickey	3	5
McIlroy	4	6	Jackson	6	8
Knowlton	3	5	N. E. Money	5	10
Thomas	4	6	Capt. Money	10	3
Marshall	2	4	Morfey	9	11
E. Van Dyke	2	4	Bodie	9	11
Moore	3	5	McMillan	5	7
Edey	5	7	Dukes	15	15
Marsh	4	6	Thurman	7	9
Grimm	7	9	Elliott	11	13
W. Dunnell	5	7	Patten	7	9
Stannard	5	9	Phil Daly, Jr.	9	11
Willey	7	9	Le Roy	12	14
Messner	2	4	B. H. Williams	3	5
Old Hoss	1	3	Thompson	8	10
McPherson	6	8	Zwirlein	11	9
Hamilton	4	8	Woolley	11	13
Burkhardt	4	5	Alkire	7	9
Howe	1	3	Kleinz	7	9
Geoffrey	5	7	Waddell	5	7
H. White	7	9	Trimble	7	9
B. M. C.	7	9	Class	12	14
James	3	5	Keller	6	8
Strong	1	3	L. Taylor	6	8
Glover	9	11	Rehrig	6	8
Heikes	12	14	Irby Bennett	6	8
A. H. King	8	10	F. E. Heyer	11	13
Bessemer	9	11			

The first eighteen divided first money, which amounted to $10.56. The second men, those with fourteen kills, shot off the tie, and Monies and Browning divided the purse.

The Events Declared Off.

The events declared off were the Branchport Sweepstakes, at 10 birds, and the Sportsman's Delight, seven birds, $5 entrance. The Grand American Handicap to-morrow will take up the entire day, and it would not be surprising if it was not finished by night. If this is the case it will be decided Thursday morning.

Capt. "Jack" Brewer of New York City, who is acknowledged by all to be one of the best shots in the country, was on the grounds all day renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. The Captain was barred from entering the Grand American Handicap, and on this account he was one of the most dejected men that ever attended a tournament. To a representative of The United Associated Presses he said that an injustice had been done him by the committee and he proposed to dive into the matter and make a thorough investigation in order to vindicate himself in the minds of his friends all over the country. With this purpose in view he circulated a petition praying the committee to reinstate him. This petition was signed by nearly all the shooters here to-day.

Many of Capt. Brewer's friends are of the opinion that he was barred on account of his remarkable marksmanship. They assert that if he were allowed to compete the entry list would not be nearly as large as it is.

One of the committee which barred the Captain was interviewed by a representative of The United Associated Presses. He said very plainly that Capt. Brewer would not be allowed to enter the Grand American Handicap to-morrow even if he had hundreds of names on his petition.

THE GIANTS PLEASE JOYCE.

They Are Doing Good Work at Lakewood and He Is Encouraged.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 23.—This was another ideal day for baseball, and the Giants put in a second good day's work for out-door practice. Capt. Joyce says he is well pleased with the showing made by the new men in the games of yesterday and to-day against the regulars. Capt. Joyce is anxious to develop pitchers, catchers, and batting strength, and says he has good prospects of doing this from the material at his command. He believes his men, when they return to New York, will not feel the ill effects of the change of climate experienced by the players in former years, when they returned from the South. This, Capt. Joyce thinks, will be the greatest advantage of having the men do the preliminary practice at Lakewood.

The game to-day was not so full of snap and life as the game yesterday. The same tactics were used, the different pitchers taking turns in the box for one team or the other. Clark pitched for the regulars through the greater part of the game. Zearfoss caught for him in good shape. There was a stiff breeze blowing, and the fielders had trouble in judging the ball. Joyce urged both teams to bat hard and often, and almost every man who went to the bat made an attempt to obey. The score rolled up until in the ninth inning it stood 27 to 16.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Spring Novelties combined with Factory Prices.

Pitcher Rusie's Case Argued.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—In the United States Circuit Court this afternoon argument in the case of Pitcher Amos Rusie vs. the National Exhibition Company (New York Baseball Club) was heard by Judge Acheson, and decision was reserved. The argument was purely a technical one, and devoted to the demurrer raised by the National Exhibition Company to the effect that all the clubs in the National League in 1895 should be made party defendants to the suit. Counsel did not enter into the merits of the dispute between Rusie and the New York Club, nor did it have any bearing upon the reserve rule.

Rusie Will Probably Come East.

Baseball enthusiasts in this city hope the rumors anent the return of Pitcher Rusie to the New York Club will prove true. At the headquarters of the club yesterday it was said that nothing had been heard from him, but it is believed in certain circles that the big fellow will come East in time to pitch in the opening games. It is said that he is training daily and is in fine condition.

COLUMBIA'S ROWING CREW.

Said to be the Best the University Has Ever Had.

Columbia will certainly have a crew on the water at Poughkeepsie this Summer. The Columbia University Union, which has charge of the boating interests, also announces that all its indebtedness has been paid. These two announcements were made yesterday by Dr. W. K. Otis, the new Treasurer of the union.

Capt. Presspricn and the crew will go into quarters at Morningside Heights about April 1. They will use the Edwin Gould boathouse, at the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. J. A. B. Cowles took charge of the crew in February, and has been coaching them steadily since. He expresses himself as satisfied with the progress of the men. The number of candidates has been reduced until only twelve men are now training at the gymnasium.

Dr. W. K. Otis said last night:

"The question of money will not trouble us any more, as we have $2,000 to $3,000 ahead. We expect to send to Poughkeepsie this year the best crew we have ever had. Mr. Cowles is doing excellent work, and the crew has perfect confidence in him. Mr. Cowles will probably be assisted by Guy Richards and William Meikleham, '86.

"An order has been placed with Wallace, the Harlem boat builder, for a shell. George Webb & Worcester will probably build us another boat, as well as one for the freshman crew. All of these will be cedar boats."

The university crew is now rowing as follows:

	Weight.
Bow, R. W. Presspricn (Captain)	165
No. 2, A. W. Putnam	163
No. 3, C. H. Elmer	161½
No. 4, E. P. Shattuck	180
No. 5, J. H. Prentice	177
No. 6, G. Cochran	181
No. 7, O. Longacre, Jr.	172
Stroke, H. E. Pierrepont, Jr.	162

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

It Was Won by Winkfield's Pride, the Favorite in the Betting.

LONDON, March 23.—The Lincolnshire handicap, the first important turf event of the season, attracted a large crowd to the Lincoln Spring meeting to-day. The race was of special interest to Americans, as Mr. Pierre Lorillard's four-year-old bay colt Diakka, entered by Mr. Lorillard's racing partner, Lord William Beresford, was thought to have a good chance of winning, and the horse was well backed by American bettors.

The race, however, was won by the favorite, Winkfield's Pride, owned by Mr. J. C. Sullivan and ridden by M. Cannon. E. Courage's chestnut colt Funny Boat, was second, and Martin D. Rucker's Bridegroom was third. Diakka finished thirteenth.

BOHEMIAN CLUB BOXING.

Semi-Final Bouts Held Last Night—The Winners.

The semi-final boxing bouts of the Bohemian Sporting Club were held last night. The following were winners:

In the 125-pound class—Frank Casey, Ca-Rambler Athletic Club; Henry Kruger, West Side Athletic Club, and Max Roth, Young Men's Gymnasium.

In the 25-pound class—Frank Casey, Casey Athletic Club; George Nichols, Young Men's Turn Verein; John Holland, Rambler Athletic Club, and Eugene Sullivan, Clipper Athletic Club.

In the 115-pound class—John Snee, Union A. C.; J. Barnett, Bay Ridge A. C., and William Brown, Harry Fisher Athletic Association.

In the 105-pound class—Richard Copeland, West End A. C.; "Tom" O'Connell, Clinton A. C., and William Bonnie, Priscilla A. C.

The referee was Frank Abrahall.

No More Free Tires.

Race-meet promoters and persons who have in past seasons obtained gifts of tires to be offered as prizes in contests on road and track will no longer find the tiremakers their special prey. The members of the Rubber Tire Association held a meeting at the Arena, in West Thirty-first Street, yesterday and decided upon such a stand. It is alleged that many tires thus obtained have been sold. Col. Theodore A. Dodge of Boston presided at the meeting yesterday. He is President of the association. The principal business before the members was the discussion of a plan to adopt a standard form and size of rim, but the decision was deferred to a future meeting.

Rules for Cycling in Parks.

At the request of President McMillan of the Park Board, a set of rules to govern cycling in the parks was recently prepared by a committee of officials of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York. It is understood that Mr. McMillan approved the rules, and that they will probably be adopted in a short time. This city has never yet established rules for cycling, having only the ordinances relating to speed, the rule of the road, and the use of lanterns and bells.

A Revolver Match.

A 100-shot revolver match was begun at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Monday, and all the crack shots are entered to complete. Dr. Fort of Baltimore was the first to shoot, and made 765. Guy Robinson shot next, but did not do as well. Those who are going to shoot are practicing all they can. Dr. A. A. Webber of Brooklyn has made 850 at practice, and is regarded as a dangerous man in the contest.

Cricketers Fix a Schedule.

At a meeting in the clubrooms of the St. George's Athletic Club, in East Sixteenth Street, the schedule of games which will decide the cricket championship of New York was drawn up. The clubs represented were: Paterson, Brooklyn, New Jersey Athletic Club, St. George's Athletic Club, Manhattan, Kings County St. George, Columbia, and Kearny, which club was elected to membership on account of the resignation of the Harlems.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Three Favorites and Three Second Choices Win the Contests.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Clear, cool, and bright weather drew out 3,000 people to the race course to-day. The track was lumpy and slow, but the talent landed three favorites and three second choices, beating the books well. About the only bookmaker here who has made much money this Winter is Ham May of St. Louis, who is well over $30,000 ahead of the meeting.

H. D. Brown of California, the well-known starter, who is wintering here, was wired notice to-day of his appointment as official starter at the Newport meeting.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Overella, 108 pounds, (Knapp,) 5 to 2, won by a nose; Olly Gamin, 99, (A. Barrett,) 11 to 5, second by two lengths; Loyal Prince, 103, (Caywood,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼. Whiff, Volma and Dominion, Will Elliott, K. C., and Eleanor Mc. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Senator Penrose, 98 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 9 to 5, won by half a length; Charlie Christy, 101 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1, second by two lengths; Prince Proverb, 95, (Scherrer,) even, third. Time—1:34½. Illa, Sackville, and Graefin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Domingo, 114 pounds, (Scherrer,) 3 to 1, won by two lengths; Little Tom, 94, (Songer,) 8 to 1, second; Otho, 105, (J. Hill,) 5 to 2, third. Time—2:16¼. Ixion, Newhouse, Al Miles, Martha Smith, Linnette, and Henry Owsley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Lightning Stakes, $1,000, for two-year-olds, five furlongs. Sly Fox, 105 pounds, (Caywood,) 7 to 5, won by two lengths; Van Antwerp, 110, (R. Williams,) 5 to 2, second by six lengths; Our Lizzie, 102, (Clay,) 6 to 5 third. Time—1:04. Percy F., Nemo, and Bonnie Belle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sauterne, 103 pounds, (Caywood,) 7 to 5, won by a neck; Rouble, 106, (Soden,) 12 to 1, second by three lengths; Stanza, 101, (A. Burns,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Waldine, May Ashley, Little Matt, If, and Tagliona also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Jim Hogg, 104 pounds, (Scherrer,) 4 to 5, won by six lengths; Belle of Fordham, 95, (Songer,) 12 to 1, second by a neck; Sky Blue, 97, (Powers,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Zaldivar, Timberland, Flora Ballard, Tom Quirk, Montell, Dr. France, and Altadena also ran.

Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Outlay, 113 pounds, (W. Martin,) 8 to 5, won by two lengths; Recreation, 115, (Thorpe,) 8 to 1, second by a head; The Professor, 113, (C. Sloan,) 40 to 1, third. Time—0:44¼. Dr. Mizner, Keva, Sabroth, Approbation, Los Prietos, Rose Ormonde, Daisy, Rosa, Socialist, Low Jinks, and Idrace also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Miss Ross, 103 pounds, (Jones,) 2 to 1, won by one and one-half lengths; Cappy, 98, (Clawson,) 13 to 1, second by three lengths; Manchester, 111, (Hennessy,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1.15½. Favory, Dolore, Ceel, Roy Carruthers, Mosier, Tar and Tartar, Sea Spray, Mike Rice, Satyr, and Ensel also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Buckwa, 113 pounds, (Hennessy,) 6 to 5, won by three and a half lengths; Salvable, 112, (W. Martin,) 11 to 5, second by three-quarters of a length; Lincoln II., 102, (H. Martin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Argentina II. and Good Times also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Russella, 102 pounds, (Piggott,) 12 to 1; won by half a length; Wyoming, 115, (H. Martin, 10 to 1, second by a head; Tempestuous, 94, (Clawson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Shenille, Charlemagne, Cavallo, Masoero, Alazan, Gutta Percha, Bueno, Doubtful, and Hazard also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; selling. Mortie Fonse, 112 pounds, (McHugh,) 11 to 10, won by half a length; Judge Denny, 108, (H. Martin,) 13 to 5, second by four lengths; Don Clarencio, 94, (Clawson,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:10¼. Can't Dance also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. The Roman, 110 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 5 to 2, won by three and a half lengths; Damien, 112, (W. Martin,) 3 to 5, second by two and a half lengths; Cabrillo, 108, (Piggott,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. McLight also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Scarfpin, 110 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 10 to 2, won by two and a half lengths; Etta H., 110, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, second by half a length; Midlight, 110, (W. Martin,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Nebula also ran.

Annual Sale of Trotters.

Peter C. Kellogg's twenty-fifth annual sale of trotting stock will begin in the Madison Square Garden to-day. The horses were shown yesterday afternoon and evening. Among the judges of horses present were Gen. B. F. Tracy, W. R. Janvier, Dr. J. H. MacCormac, C. H. Kerner, F. W. Corey, F. M. Ware, J. H. Shults, R. W. McCully, C. A. Bates, J. Driscoll, and the Meyer brothers. To-day's sale will include consignments from W. G. Noble, Belmont, N. Y.; E. E. Wheeler, Brooklyn; Patrick Burns, city; D. D. Wagener & Co., Easton, Penn.; J. Foody, S. L. Thompson, Islip, L. I.; E. D. Morgan, Dr. J. H. MacCormac, Andover, Mass.; Joseph Eastman, and others. The horses from the Palo Alto Stock Farm, and the Empire Stud will be sold to-morrow.

HE WILL GO TO DETROIT.

Farewell Reception to the Rev. Walter Hughson.

The Rev. Walter Hughson, junior curate of Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, has accepted a call to take a parish in Detroit, Mich.

A farewell reception was given to Mr. Hughson last evening at the residence of Dr. E. Macomb Bristol, 113 East Eighteenth Street, by the Calvary Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and the Bible class of the church. Several books, a gold cross and chain, and a purse were presented to the retiring curate. The presentation was made by Mr. Conger, a member of the brotherhood, who paid a tribute to Mr. Hughson's effective work in the church, particularly among the young men. The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, the rector of Calvary Church, also paid a tribute to Mr. Hughson's zeal and fidelity.

Letters of regret were received from Bishop Potter, from Bishop Satterlee of Washington, and from the Rev. Dr. Greer.

NEW STYLES IN SPRING BONNETS

Favorite Shapes and Colors Shown in B. Altman & Co.'s Parlors.

Easter bonnets and Spring hats displayed in the windows of milliners' establishments are now the most attractive of sights for feminine eyes in all the city. Daintily trimmed in flowers and feathers, with all that is latest and most attractive in color, they are displayed by B. Altman & Co. of Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, in almost endless profusion of shapes and styles.

Their untrimmed goods have been placed upon counters and tables on the first floor of the establishment, while trimmed hats and bonnets are artistically arranged in the parlors on the third floor.

The popular shape this season, it is learned, is the toque, which is made in varying sizes. Some are pleasing, composed of a light-weight jet material; others are in thin straw, while chiffon, gauzes, and flowers in trimming produce a variety of effects. The "Amazon" is the walking hat that has been adopted as the standard in the Altman parlors. It is a large hat, chiefly in straw, and trimmed with laces, double pansies, and aigrettes. The favorite colors for the different styles of walking hats are geranium shades of red, heliotrope shades, and some delicate greens. Some new sorts of material have been introduced by this firm this season in their mourning hats and bonnets.

The woman's shoe department also attracts many patrons these Spring days, for here are found special varieties of bicycle and golf boots. A new and exclusive style of dress shoe is the Lansdowne. It is made in the latest shape; that is, with a broader toe.

Child Killed by a Street Car.

Anthony Weber, seven years old, of 431 West Thirty-eighth Street, was run over and instantly killed yesterday by a car of the Thirty-fifth Street Cross-Town Line, in front of 492 Tenth Avenue, while on his way to school. Patrick Quinn, the driver of the car, was arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner.

ARMY FOR THE GRANT PARADE.

Secretary Alger Orders One-fifth of the Regular Troops to New York for the Dedication of the Tomb.

Secretary of War Alger has sent a communication to Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Grand Marshal and Chairman of the Military Committee of the Grant Monument Inaugural Celebration, stating that he has issued orders for the following representation of the United States Regular Army to participate in the celebration on April 27:

Cavalry and Artillery—One squadron from Fort Myer, Va., consisting of Headquarters Band, mounted, and four troops of the Sixth Cavalry; Col. S. S. Sumner, commanding.

One squad from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., four troops, Third Cavalry; Major Louis T. Morris, commanding.

Light Batteries from Washington Barracks, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Garrison Fort Batteries from Washington Barracks, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and Fort Monroe, Va.

Infantry—Ninth Regiment, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Thirteenth Regiment, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Twenty-first Regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Regular Army from New York Harbor force at Fort Schuyler, Fort Hamilton, Fort Columbus, Fort Wadsworth, and Fort Slocum, on David's Island.

on David's Island.

There will also be the United States Corps of Cadets from West Point.

This will be the largest mobilization of the Regular Army since the war in this country, and will present a military sight such as New York has never witnessed in a time of peace. One-fifth of the force of the Regular Army will be present, as follows: Three regiments infantry, 1,600 men; two regiments fort artillery, 1,100 men; one full regiment cavalry, 500 men; engineers from Willets Point, 400 men; Cadets from West Point, 350 men, which force, together with the officers, will number 4,100 men.

Gen. Horace Porter, the orator of the day, and Chairman of the committee, has gone to Washington to qualify as Ambassador to France, after which he will return to perfect arrangements for the oratorical programme of the day.

Gen. Dodge has received applications for positions in the line from the Association of Exempt Firemen, and the Corps, of Long Island City, the Volunteer Firemen's Association of New York, and the Berkeley School Corps of Cadets, all armed, uniformed, and equipped.

The Flag at Grant's Tomb.

A meeting of the Committee on Decorations and Platforms of the Grant Monument Municipal Inaugural Commttee was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. A resolution was adopted that a huge steel flagpole should be raised near the monument, upon which should float the largest flag in the United States, if possible, this pole to be taken in charge by the Park Department with the agreement to keep an American flag flying from the pole daily, beginning April 27. A committee consisting of Putnam Bradlee Strong, George J. Seabury, and John Winfield Scott was appointed to carry out this plan.

Suggestions and offers concerning the making and erection of the pole and flag may be sent to John Winfield Scott, Secretary, 214 Broadway.

Want the Entire National Guard.

ALBANY, March 23.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield of New York City appeared before the Governor to-day on behalf of the committee having charge of the military display at the Grant Monument dedication, and asked that the entire National Guard of the State be present at the dedication. The Governor said he approved of the plan, and would favor an appropriation of $50,000 to carry it into effect.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Speyer & Co. Announce the Full Plan of Refunding the Lake Shore Bonds.

Speyer & Co. announced yesterday the full plan of refunding the bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. The new bonds will date June 1, 1897, and interest will commence then at 3½ per cent. It will be paid semi-annually. The price will be 102½. The refunding scheme is illustrated in this table:

Amount to be refunded, $43,442,000 in 7 per cents.; annual charge, $3,040,940—all one-thousand-dollar bonds.

	Ma-turity.	p. c. Basis June 1.	Value on 3½	Conversion in New Bonds.
First mortgage sinking fund, L. S. and M. S.	1900		$1,130.56	$1,102.98
Same registered, less	1900		1,113.06	1,085.91
April interest				
Second general mortgage	1903		1,201.91	1,172.59
Lake Shore Railway	1899		1,073.19	1,047.02
Buffalo and Erie	1898		1,040.06	1,014.70

The bonds will be secured by a blanket mortgage. The custodian for the existing bonds received by Speyer & Co. will be the Continental Trust Company. Speyer & Co. say that upon every exchange resulting in the right of the depositor to receive a fraction of a new bond, they will buy such fraction at the price of 104, or, at the option of the depositor, will sell to him at the same price the fraction necessary to complete a bond for $1,000.

A NEW ALABAMA RAILROAD.

To Give Birmingham Coal and Iron an Outlet to the Gulf.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 23.—Henry McLaughlin and the Messrs. Robinson of Pensacola, Major R. H. Elliot of Birmingham, and others have completed arrangements for a survey for a railroad from Jasper, Walker County, in the heart of the Birmingham district, to Pensacola, the object being to afford Birmingham coal and iron a deep-water outlet to the Gulf shorter by fifty miles than the exclusive line operated to that point by the Louisville and Nashville.

The projectors have organized Commissioners in nine counties through which the road is to pass, and will in a day or so obtain a charter to build the road. Mr. McLaughlin, who was former chief engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, already owns thirty miles of railroad out of Pensacola, which will be the starting point of the Pensacola, Alabama and Tennessee, which will be the name of the new road. The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, which has been anxious for an outlet to the Gulf, is said to be back of the scheme.

TO TEST RAILROAD RIGHTS.

A Suit Against the Lease of Property That Has Been Seized.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The question as to whether a railroad corporation which has taken possession of a property for the purpose of building its road has the right to, after it has built that road over and above the property seized and paid for, sublet that property for other than railroad purposes is about to be tested in the courts.

The case is that of Benjamin F. Hilt against the Philadelphia and Reading Terminal Railroad Company. Hilt owned hotel property on the ground taken at the time the terminal station at Twelfth and Market Streets was erected. On this land a market house was erected and leased to a number of persons. The plaintiff contends that the market house is in no way connected with the railroad, and is wholly without authority at law.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Robert Hancock has been elected President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company.

The Evansville and Richmond Railroad was sold in Indiana yesterday under foreclosure to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city for $1,413,712.80.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was re-elected at Philadelphia yesterday. The board will re-elect the present officers of the company.

Rufus D. Carpenter, General Agent of the Southern Railway in this city, has been transferred to Washington as assistant to General Traffic Manager John M. Culp. Mr. Carpenter's position here will be taken March 30 by R. W. Pollock, who was General Traffic Agent of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad.

City Schoolhouse Bonds.

The $929,333.97 in schoolhouse bonds which were offered for sale by the Controller yesterday were taken by the Sinking Fund Commission at par.

83⅓ of all deafness is caused by Catarrh. To cure your

Catarrhal Deafness

first cure your catarrh with Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment.

"CURES BY INHALATION."

At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Consultation free. Send for *free* pamphlet.

R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th Street, New York.

BICYCLES.

Do You Know What is Meant by A Thread Tire, A Hardened Pin Chain, A Dust Proof and Ground Bearing?

AMERICA'S BEST CYCLE,
(verdict of the English and German Cycling Authorities,)

THE CLEVELAND

is the only Cycle having these points perfected. Others are imitations.

H. A. LOZIER & CO.,
Warren and Church Sts.

Bargains in Second-Hand Wheels.

Every purchaser of a second-hand wheel on presentation of this adv., will will receive a discount of 5%.

20 Years' Experience

in cycle building has made

Columbia Bicycles

Unequalled
Unapproached

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Hartford Bicycles
$75, $60, $50, $45.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
12 Warren Street.

METROPOLITAN BICYCLING CO.
60th St. and Boulevard.

ENVY.

The Stearns tandem excites envy wherever it appears. It looks so graceful, runs so smoothly, without a sign of effort on the part of its riders, that one cannot but wish to exchange places with the owners.

Tandem riding is becoming more popular every day; the Stearns tandem could be no more popular.

The price is $150, but it always pays in the end to have the best.

Year Book for the asking.

E. C. STEARNS & Co., Makers, Syracuse, N. Y. TINKHAM CYCLE Co., New York Agts., 306-310 West 59th St.

We don't ask $125 for the 22-inch Frame DAYTON RACER, which has made such a sensation. It's the same price as our other

DAYTON WHEELS.

Will please every rider and win a large majority of this season's races.

Dayton Bicycle Co.,
76 READE STREET.

Prices ranging 15.00 20.00 25.00 30.00 35.00 40.00 50.00

BARGAINS IN BICYCLES

If you are looking for a bargain in second-hand or shop-worn bicycles, examine our large stock. It pays to deal with a responsible firm. Among the lot are a few '95 and '96 Spalding Bicycles, refinished and nearly as good as new. Others to select from—Credendas, Columbias, Hartfords, Crescents, Eries, Gendrons, Victors, Warwicks, Libertys and Lovells.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

New JOHNSON CYCLES, $24.50

New Tandems, $39; Celebrated Earls, $29.50; original Dauntless, '97 mod., $35; Stearns, $35; Hartford, $35; Wolff-Amer., $35; Tourist, $30; L. A. W., $35; 3,000 others, such as Elmores, Liberty, Syracuse, Royal, Eclipse, &c., at prices unheard of. Inspection invited.

WILLIS' Park Row Bi. Co. 23 Park Row, opp. Post Office.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF BICYCLES.—Second-hand, low prices; cash or installments. Metropolitan Bicycling Co., 60th St. & Boulevard.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES.—BARGAINS FROM $30.00 up; cash or installments. Call at 318 Broadway, New York.

BICYCLES.

WE MAKE Wheels, Too!

Quality Guaranteed the Best.

STYLES:
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & TANDEM.

The Lightest Running Wheels on Earth.

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Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!

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339 Broadway, New York. Factory: Belvidere, Ills.

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Light Running

is one of the important qualities of the dainty "Tried and True" Ladies' models.

Ample room for mounting and dismounting, and the dress guards are perfectly adequate.

$100 $75 $60

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Highest Quality Maintained.
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(While They Last.)
Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
939-945 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., N. Y.
342 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

THEY NEVER DISAPPOINT. The Andrae CYCLES WILSON BROS COMPANY 119 Chambers St. N.Y. CITY.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

RIVERDALE.—Supreme Court, New York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY E. STONE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land now situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Kingsbridge, (late Yonkers,) County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of River Avenue, as laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of Riverdale, in the Town of Yonkers, belonging to Messrs. Wm. W. Woodworth, Henry L. Atherton, Samuel D. Babcock, and Charles W. Foster, made by T. C. Cornell, Civ. Eng., December, 1

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Year..... $2.00
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One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Educational Exhibit—Day and Evening.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—L'Arlesienne—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Evolution of the Earth—3:00.
CASINO—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Symphony Concert—2:30.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—The Wonder—2:00. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra — 8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Carmen—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Rosemary—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Man in the Moon—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Siegfried—8:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE RAILROADS.

"The question is one of law in regard to the meaning and effect of the agreement itself, namely, does the agreement 'restrain trade or commerce' in any way so as to be a violation of the act. We have no doubt that it does. The agreement on its face recites that it is entered into 'for the purpose of mutual protection by establishing and maintaining reasonable rates, rules, and regulations on all freight traffic, both through and local.'"

This is the language of the United States Supreme Court in its decision of the case against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, embracing Western railroad systems. This association is in effect of the same character as the Joint Traffic Association, embracing the systems between the lakes and the Atlantic seaboard. When the case of the United States vs. the latter association was decided in favor of the association by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in this city, the decision by the Circuit Court in the Trans-Missouri case was cited, showing the close analogy between the two. There can, therefore, be little doubt that the present Supreme Court decision covers the Joint Traffic Association. The real question raised, and one of immense importance, is, will the Joint Traffic case, when it reaches the Supreme Court, receive a like decision? That is by no means so certain as on the face of the facts it would seem. The present decision is sustained by a bare majority of the court. Justice PECKHAM, who delivered the opinion, is joined by Chief Justice FULLER and by Justices BREWER, HARLAN, and BROWN—making five in all. Four Justices dissent—FIELD, GRAY, SHIRAS, and WHITE. With perfect respect to the majority of the court, it must be said that the weight of ability and reputation is at least quite as great on the side of the dissenting Justices.

In the course of the opinion by Justice PECKHAM, the main point which he discussed was whether Congress in prohibiting agreements restraining trade or commerce had in mind the "trade" of transportation. In arguing for the affirmative Justice PECKHAM relied very largely—it appears to us that he relied entirely—on the proposition that an agreement between railway companies to fix and maintain rates, whether they are or are not reasonable, was an agreement to restrain such trade as would result from competition. And he drew a close comparison between the effect of such agreements by railways and the effect of agreements between large manufacturers, by which that trade was restrained which smaller manufacturers would be able to do if they were not undersold by the combined large ones.

In this comparison Justice PECKHAM, in our opinion, failed entirely to take cognizance of an essential element of difference between the competition of railways and that of purely private corporations or persons. Where two private corporations compete, the one that is beaten in the struggle either makes terms with the victor or gives up the fight. In either case it ceases to be a factor in the trade of the successful competitor. Does that happen in a competition between railway companies? Not much. The weaker company may be forced into bankruptcy, and from that moment become a more formidable competitor than before. If it passes into the hands of a receiver, it may be relieved for an indefinite period of the obligation to pay, not merely dividends, but interest on bonds and all "fixed charges," so that it can make rates that will simply meet its current operating expenses. In short, as a matter of cold fact, there is not and there cannot be anything like equal, sustained, and effective open competition between railways in the present condition of the business and the law.

We shall not presume to say that the Supreme Court is in error when it says that the Sherman anti-trust law was intended to cover transportation companies, and to secure unlimited competition between them by absolutely prohibiting all agreements that would restrain competition. But we are firm in the conviction that if that was the purpose of the law, and if the law can be enforced to carry out that purpose, it not only will not prevent restraint of the trade of transportation, but it will throw that trade into chaos, and will go very far toward not only restraining but destroying it. Of course, this will not really be allowed to occur. The result would be too appalling, and before it had been reached, Congress would be forced to retrace its steps and to treat this vital matter with some degree of common sense and conscience.

And here we are compelled to say that running through the language of Justice PECKHAM'S opinion there is a flavor, not strongly offensive, but only too distinct, of the spirit which is characteristic of the author of the anti-trust law, ex-Senator SHERMAN. Had Mr. SHERMAN written the opinion, the flavor would have been unmistakable, for he is at once a somewhat cynical and a not too skillful politician, and as much of a demagogue as that implies. Justice PECKHAM is not that, and could not be, but he betrays sympathy with the class he assumes to be wronged by Trusts, which is doubtless deep, and lets it betray him into opinions which are not at all deep. As we have said, we are bound for the time being to accept his law, since it is the law of the Supreme Court. We are not bound to accept his reasoning, and, on some important points, we do not.

THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY.

Doubtless the process by which the Greater New York charter was passed in the Assembly yesterday will be known as "jamming it through," although the vote was 118 to 28 and was not a "strict party vote." No very violent "jamming" was necessary where a vote of nearly five to one was waiting to be cast.

While there was a spirited show of opposition and attempts to amend on the part of a few Democrats, it is doubtful whether there was much sincerity in their efforts. They knew their amendments would not be adopted, and offered them to make occasion for protests. We see no reason why Democrats should be more opposed than Republicans to the features of the charter that were assailed, but it had been made in some sort a party measure, and naturally the opposition party was bound to make a show of resisting its passage.

The "jamming through" really consisted in the common practice of slurring over the reading of the bill and for the most part only reading the numbers and titles of sections, and in practically shutting off debate. This was a technical disregard of the rules of procedure, but it was not, as some charged, a violation of the Constitution, which leaves "the last reading of a bill" to be defined by the Legislature itself, while freedom of debate is regulated by its own rules. If the bill had been read through line by line, that process would have occupied some days, and if the course of discussion and amendment had been unrestrained, there would have been no end of the proceedings except with the closing of the session. It was well known that a decided majority of the Assembly was in favor of passing the bill without change, and the result would have been the same if weeks had been spent in commotion and roll calls.

Undoubtedly this manner of putting measures through the Legislature is objectionable, but in this case it was only the culmination of the process of forcing a machine-made charter upon the people of the Greater New York regardless of their wishes. The radical fault is in the framing of the charter rather than the manner of enacting it into law. It was desirable to have it put in such form by the commission and by the committees of the two houses that it need not be open to endless and confusing amendment or subject to time-wasting discussion. If it had been in a satisfactory shape, promptness in passing it through the forms of enactment would not of itself be a cause for denunciation. It was in a shape which the majority was ready to adopt, and the promptness of its passage is the least of the grounds of complaint.

We presume it will go through the Senate without any protracted contest, and it seems to be sure of speedily becoming a law with all its faults and imperfections. One of the results of the agitation has been to concentrate attention upon the fundamental defects of the system of administration provided for and to direct opposition to these. When ex-Senator HILL takes the same position as municipal reformers regarding the bi-cameral Assembly and the bi-partisan Police Board, it may be taken as an indication that all the forces opposed to the Republican machine will be arrayed in favor of correcting the radical errors of the charter hereafter.

There is a double contest before the people of the New York City of the future. They should strive with all their energies to establish a non-partisan administration under the very charter which was craftily designed to prevent it, and then they should insist upon having that charter so modified as to make the continuance of such an administration easy. This is the task that confronts the Citizens' Union, and it should have the support of the business men and the workingmen of the city in achieving it, for they have a common interest against the politicians, who desire to exploit the revenue and employments of the great municipality for the benefit of party.

THE MINORITY POLICY.

There is some good Democratic doctrine in Mr. BAILEY'S report of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee against the Dingley bill. "No man," says the report, "would defend a system of taxation under which the Government first collected the money and afterward distributed it among its favorites." Yet in principle and in effect the Dingley tariff will establish that system in a form more impudent and oppressive than we have ever known. The Government under such a system compels A to hand over some of his money to B to assist him in establishing and maintaining an unprofitable enterprise. That is protection.

Mr. BAILEY reasons soundly in what he has to say about a surplus as an encouragement to extravagance, and he is within his privilege when he accuses the Republican managers of deliberately swelling the expenditures in order that they may have a pretext for extortionate customs taxes. In the old days the protectionists cut off internal taxes when they wanted a pretext for higher duties. Now they increase the National expenses. They take from the taxpayer more than is needed for public purposes in order that they may have an excuse for taking some more from him for private distribution among themselves and their favorites.

But there is really no occasion for treating of surpluses in this report. The Dingley bill, according to the opinion of experts, will produce a deficit, not a surplus. It is a bill, not for revenue, but to lay prohibitory duties. Mr. BAILEY'S analysis of the measure from the point of view of revenue is weak and not in accord with the known facts. He might better have given his attention to its fundamental vices, considered as an expression of National economic policy, such as the taxing of raw materials, the checking of prosperous manufacturing enterprises, and putting a stop to the increasing percentage of manufactures in our exports.

Why should Mr. BAILEY lament the inability of the minority, through lack of time, to prepare a substitute bill? There is no need of a substitute for the Dingley bill. The Democratic policy can be stated in two sentences, both short:

Let the tariff alone.

Reduce expenditures.

The Wilson tariff will support the Government, economically administered, and there is cash enough in the Treasury to pay the bills until Congress, by cutting down expenses, can make both ends meet.

THE CITY AND THE STATE.

The residents of Greater New York who read the report of yesterday's proceedings in the Legislature with regard to the charter of the same will be apt to experience some impatience. While the residents of this district do not yet comprise a majority of the population of the State, they pay considerably more than half its expenses. The taxable value of property in New York and Kings alone, as "equalized" in 1895, was, in round numbers, $2,500,000,000 out of $4,300,000,000 for the whole State. The metropolitan district has been for many years the milch cow of the rural districts, which have a majority of the Legislature, and which use the taxing power of the State to make the metropolis pay not only its own share of the public expenses, but theirs also. When, after a long course of this treatment, a measure affecting their local Government is put through the Legislature in ostentatious disregard of their wishes, they are moved to inquire what is their remedy and how they are to vindicate their right to self-government.

The remedy would be obvious enough if it were only feasible. It would be to create a State out of the city, a State which would have its own representatives at Washington, and that need no longer send representatives to Albany to be disregarded and detested by the representatives of communities not directly concerned. The population of Greater New York would make it the fourth or fifth State in the Union in point of population, would give it an even higher rank than that in wealth and influence, and, above all, would enable it to work out its own salvation and to get as good a Government as it deserves. Why should not that solution be adopted, and the greatest American city raised to Statehood?

The Constitution of the United States at present stands in the way. That instrument provides that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, * * * without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned, as well as of Congress." In the natural course of growth Greater New York will come before very long, in virtue of its population, and in spite of any possible gerrymandering, to control the Legislature of the State, and in that way it would be able to give the "consent" contemplated by the Constitution to setting up for itself as a State. It was possibly in view of such a contingency and such a result that the rural parts of the State secured from the last Constitutional Convention a proviso that no matter what the preponderance of population of the urban end of the State might become, it should not suffice for the complete control of the Legislature. In order to set up for itself and to relieve the rural statesmen from the care of its taxes and of the habits of its population, it would be necessary for Greater New York to control the next Constitutional Convention. But when it becomes great enough to do that there will no longer be any demand for its setting up a separate Government, since it will be able to operate the Government of the State existing and undivided.

THE RAPID TRANSIT DECISION.

The decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the constitutionality of the rapid transit law does more than clear the way for the plan of the commission, important as that is. It establishes the principle that constructing or acquiring a railroad for local transit by the municipality is a legitimate city purpose, for the main contention of the complainants in this case was that issuing bonds to pay for the construction of the rapid transit roads would be in violation of that provision of the Constitution which declares that no county, city, town, or village shall be "allowed to incur any indebtedness, except for county, city, town, or village purposes."

It is settled for all time to come that the cities of this State may expend public money and incur debt to provide their people with the means of travel in their streets. Whether they shall do so or not is a question of policy or expediency only. If authorized by the legislative power of the State, they may build or purchase railroads whenever the exigencies of their situation demand it. There is no doubt that this city was justified, by the pressing need of rapid transit facilities, and the failure of all effort to get them in any other way, in undertaking the construction of a system of its own.

The immediate effect of this decision will be to enable the Rapid Transit Commission to proceed with its plan for an underground road on the route of Elm Street and Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street, Broadway and the Boulevard, as recently outlined. It was not exactly waiting for this decision, but it could not have advanced much further without having the Constitutional question settled. It has applied for the consent of the local authorities, and that of property owners must be asked for. There ought to be no delay in obtaining either. It would be discreditable if it should be necessary to resort again to a commission appointed by the court in lieu of the consent of property owners, for no one can benefit so much from rapid transit as the owners of real estate along the routes.

It was necessary to have this Constitutional question decided, and the community is under obligation to the taxpayers who brought the suit to test it. The greatest obstacle which it removes out of the way is the hesitation of capitalists about entering into any contract for constructing underground roads for the city, which would bind them to equip and operate the roads and pay the interest on the city bonds and an additional rental from the proceeds of their operation. The shadow of possible unconstitutionality in the law is now dispelled.

RUSSIA AND THE CONCERT.

There is no denying that "for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation," as WEBSTER put it, a despotism "has its advantages. The recent diplomatic successes of Russia form a case very much in point. When a Government has not to reckon with any public opinion in its own people and does not find it uncomfortable to defy the opinion of the rest of mankind it has superior facilities for the transaction of business.

The triumph of Russian diplomacy in robbing Japan of the fruits of her victory over China was a noteworthy illustration of this advantage. It was as outrageous in its way as the detestable enterprise in which Russia is now engaged. For in robbing Japan of the fruits of her victory Russia robbed mankind. In the spirit of the highest civilization Japan had offered to share with all other nations the commercial opportunities in China which she claimed for herself as the prize of war. Russia came to the assistance of China, not at all in the interest of mankind, but in her own interest exclusively. She even got up a partial "European concert" upon that occasion, for she induced Germany and France to join her in bullying Japan. They joined her doubtless for purposes irreconcilable with each other—Germany for the purpose of detaching Russia from France, and France for the purpose of preventing such a detachment. Evidently both objects could not be attained. As a matter of fact, neither of the powers which tailed in after Russia took anything by its motion. Russia got all she wanted—a secure outlet to the Pacific for her Asiatic railroad and doubtless an open port on that ocean. Neither Germany nor France got anything beyond a continuance of the "status quo," which they would have had by abstaining from the disreputable procedure as well as by taking part in it.

Now, again, it is Russia alone which is to get anything out of the shame of Europe. It is she which has not only instigated the Sultan to withstand the will of Europe, but which has actually induced the Governments of Europe to join her in withstanding that will. In place of a partial she has now a complete concert of Europe to join her in bullying Greece as she formerly bullied Japan. It is true that there are signs of refractoriness on the part of those Governments which cannot answer for their people as absolutely as the Czar can answer for his; but up to date the concert is unbroken, and all Europe is made to appear as the cat's-paw of Russia. Turkey is encouraged in wickedness, Greece is discouraged in righteousness, the right of the Cretans to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is set at naught by all the powers. And all in order that Russia may collect from the Sultan for her own exclusive benefit the payment for the dirty work that all Europe has helped her do. Undoubtedly this is a triumph of Russian diplomacy, but how do the dupes of that diplomacy appear?

After a general airing of personal greed and grief yesterday the Senate directed one of its committees to "inquire and report whether the civil service law should be continued, amended, or repealed." If the committee will consult one WILLIAM MCKINLEY, present address Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., they will save themselves some trouble as to so much of their inquiry as relates to "repeal."

The Committee of Organization of the Citizens' Union is proceeding in a businesslike way to prepare for the work of the campaign for non-partisan government in this city, whether this city is to be what it is to-day or what it is to become if the Greater New York charter goes into effect. The resolutions of Monday night provide for an Executive Committee and a Finance Committee, and authorize the former to "take such steps as may be necessary to nominate an independent citizens' ticket for local officers to be voted for at the election of 1897." It should be distinctly understood that such a ticket is to be nominated, and that the Citizens' Union will enter into no bargain or combination with any kind of a political organization, while it welcomes the co-operation and support of voters of all parties. With such a representative Democrat as A. S. HEWITT, such a Republican as ELIHU ROOT, and such an independent as JAMES C. CARTER working for a common cause, it ought to be possible to bring about a union of citizens which will control the government of the city for the benefit of all its people, in spite of that small portion of them who run party machines and profit thereby at the expense of the rest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Early next week the Iowa, newest of our new battleships, will start from Philadelphia for Boston and the trial trip by which she is expected to earn for her builders the last bonus for extra speed which the Government is likely ever to pay. Of the eleven other war vessels, beginning with the Vesuvius, that have been built in the big yard on the Delaware where the Iowa was constructed, every one has proved fast enough to bring its builders a handsome premium above the contract price, but it is believed that the experimental stage in this form of industry here is now past, and that no extra inducements need hereafter be offered to make certain the turning out of as fine ships as are produced anywhere in the world. On her way to Boston the Iowa will go into drydock at Brooklyn to have her bottom scraped and painted, as final preparation for her race against time. She will probably remain here until April 3. According to present plans the trial trip will take place on Tuesday or Wednesday of the following week, and will be over the usual forty-knot Government course between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise. The Iowa will be the first ship of her class to be enrolled in the United States Navy. She differs from battleships of the Massachusetts class, as she is built to keep the seas and make long voyages if necessary, and is not intended for coast-guard duty only, as most battleships are. In addition, she will be the most powerful war vessel in the United States Navy, and naval officers claim that she is the most formidable battleship in the world. The Iowa is nearly completed, and two months' work after her trial trip will make her ready to go into commission. The main and secondary batteries are all aboard, and only her machine and rapid-fire guns are lacking. The contract price is $3,010,000, and she is required to make 16 knots an hour for four consecutive hours on her trial trip, with a bonus of $50,000 for every extra quarter knot.

—Letters were recently sent out from Stanford University to 700 girls attending the public schools in San Mateo and St. Paul Counties, Cal., asking them to answer the question, "What person of whom you have heard or read would you most like to resemble, and why?" The object was to ascertain what effect the study of history and literature is having upon the girls of California, what moral influences are at work on them, and what their ideals are coming to be. In a remarkably large number of cases the answers revealed a desire to resemble some great man rather than a famous woman, and an impressive majority of the writers expressed the desire to be strong and brave rather than to possess the qualities generally regarded as peculiarly and properly feminine. One thirteen-year-old girl wrote: "I believe that I would rather resemble a man than a woman, because the deeds of woman, although sometimes great, self-sacrificing, and brave, sink into insignificance when compared with the valorous deeds of man. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE in my fancy is a hero of heroes." Another, one of the few whose ideal was found among her own half of humanity, thus expressed herself: "I would like to resemble BARBRA FICHEY. Why? Because she was such a brave lady, and you know there are not very many brave ladies." The instructor who had charge of this investigation—a woman, by the way—deduces from the replies received that "the Zeitgeist is surely and irresistibly impelling our girls to an absorption of characteristics hitherto deemed masculine. Coeducation is undoubtedly greatly accelerating this consummation." The comment thus concludes: "Are we prepared to see dropping out of womanhood, because no longer emphasized, the patience and gentleness and self-sacrifice and domesticity with which out mothers sweetened our childhood? If not, then we must surely embody them in the person of some of those "brave ladies" admired by our St. Paul girl. Have we the historical material for such presentation?" These are obviously large and difficult questions.

PERSONAL.

—Gov. JAMES H. BUDD of California has been moved to suggest to the Legislature of that State the advisability of making it a felony of the gravest sort to procure the alteration of bills in the time which elapses after their passage and before they reach the executive office. It seems that this is a trick to which Pacific coast politicians do not hesitate to resort when they have found it impossible to obtain what they want by the more common but not less illegitimate methods of influencing legislation. The Governor's message tells of a recent instance in which a bill in which the school ring was interested reached his hands with certain clauses so changed from what they were when passed that if he had not noticed the mutilation and had affixed his signature the will of the people's representatives would have been exactly reversed. He sent the bill back for correction, and this was done, but again the mysterious influence was effective, and the obnoxious clauses, though in new form, still appeared on the engrossed copy. It was only on the third trial that the plotters gave up and allowed the bill to reach its destination in the proper shape. The Governor exonerates the State Printer from blame in the matter, and says the Legislature must take instant measures to find out where the responsibility for these crimes lies.

—From Le Temps we learn that RODMAN WANAMAKER is henceforth a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, "to the great satisfaction of the Chambers of Commerce of Paris, of Lyons, of Roubaix, &c., which know how much is precious a such friendship of beyond sea." Our Parisian contemporary seems to be quite fond of young Mr. WANAMAKER. It says that "he resides eight months by year in a sumptuous apartment which makes face to that of another famous American, Avenue of the Elysian Fields, apartment which he prefers to all the habitations of the new world or of the old. Married to a charming French, he is the son of JOHN WANAMAKER, ex-Minister of Commerce of the United States, who has founded, in Philadelphia, on the model of the great shops of the Louvre (he is besides the friend of M. CHAUCHARD) an immense house of novelties which employs 6,000 persons—all simply. Associated to his father, to his brothers and to his sister, Miss ELIZABETH (an exquisite young girl), in the house of Philadelphia, RODMAN WANAMAKER has made of Paris the centre of his purchases, and opened also to French commerce an outlet which figures by a ten of millions each year. The honor he has received is a recompense little banal which imposes itself for an act as little banal." The appreciation ends with the statement that, "sportsman in his lost moments, but sportsman far from ordinary, RODMAN WANAMAKER is gone, last year, from Paris to London in mail coach; yes, in mail coach, without excepting the channel passage, since his ten horses and his mail have been unharnessed at Calais, embarked with all his companions of route, and reharnessed at Dover as at the starting of a simple relay." If this wasn't to deserve the red ribbon, what could be?

—If it were Mr. QUAY'S habit to conceal his identity when he goes to Florida for rest and fish; if, for example, he usually went disguised as a statesman, or, to preserve his incognito, tried to play some other rôle as far removed as that from his natural self, there would have been some excuse for the panther that seized the tarpon. But Mr. QUAY is not a sensitive man, and wherever he may be admits his—no, his Senatorship, and the fact that he is a Republican Senator from Pennsylvania into the bargain. So the panther must have been an amazingly, almost infamously, ignorant creature to risk its life in an attempt to get that particular tarpon. So hopeless is the idea of taking anything whatever away from Mr. QUAY that the other Floridian beasts must be overwhelmed with humiliation at the folly shown by their late companion; and we understand that they are now spreading along the bayous and through the everglades a report that it was not a Florida panther that made the rash venture, or a panther at all, but an illiterate bobcat, exiled from Georgia on account of its stupidity, so dense that even his own relatives couldn't stand him. And it's not impossible that the report is true. The panther, especially if he happens to be one brought up in a State frequented by Summer visitors, is an animal of wide information, and too dignified, as well as too wise, to court ludicrous failure in any of his undertakings. Out of consideration for the feelings of an ancient and honorable carnivorous family, a family whose sagacious rapacity Mr. QUAY ought to, and doubtless does, admire, he should settle the existing uncertainty as to what sort of an animal it was that didn't get the tarpon. If it really was a bobcat, and not a panther, justice demands that the fact should be known.

CURRENT NOTES.

The City Council of Chicago has appropriated $16,579,116 to carry on the city's business the current year. This is an increase of $536,943 over last year. The school fund gets a big increase, being $661,000 more than last year.

* * *

Senator Eugene Hale has just completed his new residence, The Pines, in Ellsworth, Me., to replace the fine building which was burned last Summer.

* * *

A Chicago paper is curious to see how much Pennsylvania's new million-dollar Capitol will cost.

* * *

A lady, Mrs. William Tolle, is a candidate for City Treasurer of Eldorado, Kan., and is making a very spirited canvass.

* * *

A Kansas preacher told his flock the other day that the great trouble with the Kansas farmer as a general thing is that he farms too much land too little. He assured them that a man could do better with eighty acres well tilled than with 400 acres cultivated as most of the farms in the Sunflower State now are.

* * *

It is intimated that the ten years' term of the Judges of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania is not proving as attractive to some of them as they anticipated when they were elected. Judge Willard is credited with the wish to resign soon, and it is said others of the Judges will be likely to follow his example, preferring the quiet and profitable practice of their profession to duties which require traveling from one city to another, living at hotels, and the loss for a large portion of the year of the comforts of home life.

Oranges at $1 Each.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The selling price of a single luxury in the new mining metropolis of Circle City, Alaska, is an interesting bit of information obtained from a letter of a commission merchant of the State of Washington received to-day. He writes:

"We recently shipped some California oranges to Sitka, Alaska, and from there they were sent to St. Michaels, and thence two thousand miles up the Yukon River to Circle City, Alaska, where they were sold for $150 per box containing 150 oranges, or $1 for each orange. I think this must be the highest price ever paid for oranges."

TARDIF.

New York, March 23, 1897.

HANDS OFF THE BIRDS.

Time was when man made ready war,
And in his caverned lair
Beaded his fellow's teeth, and wore
The trophies in his hair.

Time is when ruthless savage, swart,
And slaves of Fashion, fair,
Flay God's sweet choristers, to sport
The trophies in their hair.

Where lies the onus of the doom?
Who flaunt symbolic pain?
The principals are those for whom
The innocents are slain.

How long, Lord God, shall blood-price gain
Buy inhumanity?
How long shall sanguined stigma stain
The brow of Vanity?

Hands off the birds, whose worship pours
From every templed grove,
Let live Earth's fittest metaphors
Of Beauty, Joy, and Love.

BENJAMIN LANDER.

Nyack, March 19, 1897.

MISS REHAN AS VIOLANTE

A Condensed Version of Mrs. Centlivre's Famous Old Comedy, "The Wonder," at Daly's.

A SPIRITED REPRESENTATION.

Charles Richman and Virginia Earle Share in the Honors—The New Local Travesty, "Miss Manhattan," at Wallack's.

Mrs. Centlivre's ancient comedy, called "The Wonder—A Woman Keeps a Secret," put forward at Daly's Theatre last night without any fuss, but with a very satisfactory result, proved to be vastly more alive and humorous than any person who had seen it only in Lawrence Barrett's revival a few years ago could have expected. Except in those occasional performances by Mr. Barrett toward the close of his career the play has not been acted in New York in a long while, not since it had a place in the old repertory of Wallack's, when it used to be brought forward frequently in the annual "engagements" of Mr. Lester Wallack. "The Wonder" went very well last night, and its spirited performance evoked plenty of genuine laughter and applause.

Mr. Daly has greatly condensed the text, to be sure, and cut out some scenes entirely, but nothing is omitted that cannot well be spared. The "cook's wife" did not make "literature"; her sentimentality went out of fashion before the close of the eighteenth century, while her hearty coarseness would not be tolerated in this hypocritical era. But the characters of Violante and her jealous Felix are admirably conceived and well developed, and the acting of them is good practice for fine comedians, while there is some little fun apart from their misunderstanding that is worth preserving.

Of course it is all impossible stuff, judged from the modern and "naturalistic" point of view. Mrs. Centlivre's Lisbon is not a town on any map. It is in that yet uncharted planet in whose states the gallants, knaves, and coquettes of Beaumont and Fletcher and the other English artificers of Latin intrigue moved and had their being. But there is scarcely anything better in its way in the whole library of artificial comedy of intrigue than Donna Violante's innocent fooling of her impulsive lover, and this will be worth preserving on the stage so long as an actress so competent as Ada Rehan can be found for the rôle of Violante.

It cannot be said that last night's performance gave the spectators any new view of Miss Rehan's powers. She has touched every note in this gamut many times, and always clearly and with delightful effect. Violante, therefore, fits her perfectly, and is a welcome addition to her repertory. She looked well, and acted with no lack of zest, and made every possible "point" with unfailing skill. She preserved, moreover, that semblance of perfect innocence which used to make her Peggy Thrift so charming. She has had no rôle like this all through the season, and the pleasure of the audience in welcoming her return to a field in which she has long been peerless was manifest.

As for Mr. Richman, in the arduous rôle of Don Felix, esteemed by the great actors of high comedy from Wilks to Wallack, a pet rôle of the great Garrick, Charles Kemble, and Charles Kean, he made the best "hit" of his life. He surprised his audience by the vivacity, variety, and force of his acting. It was all so much better than his Benedick or his Orlando that it seemed as if Mr. Richman had been suddenly endowed with new powers. His denotement of jealousy carried conviction with it, and his rage was so well expressed that one respected him even when the situation was most absurd.

For the rest, Virginia Earle made her first appearance in "old comedy" and depicted the cunning, the thrift, and the pertness of Flora very well. She also sang a song in Spanish. Grace Rutter, as the other precious waiting woman, was comely and pleasing, and the scene which may have given Gay a hint for his famous "How happy could I be with either" episode in "The Beggars' Opera" was played in a frank, noisy manner by those ladies and Mr. Gresham, whose Lissardo was nimble, but, as a whole, rather monotonous. Mr. Clarke's experience was of value in the rôle of Colonel Britton, of which just enough had been left to make the plot intelligible.

The performance was far from perfect, for there were several slips, which, of course, will not occur again. If the new Violante chooses to call her lover Fay-lix, all the others must follow her pronunciation, even if it does seem a bit Irish. But the slips did not count for much, and heartier laughter and applause than the second and third acts caused has not been heard at Daly's this season.

Donna Violante.....Ada Rehan
Isabella.....Marie St. John
Flora.....Virginia Earle
Inis.....Grace Rutter
Don Felix.....Charles Richman
Colonel Britton.....George Clarke
Don Pedro.....Edwin Varrey
Don Lopez.....William Griffiths
Frederick.....John Craig
Lissardo.....Herbert Gresham
Gibby.....Deane Pratt
Vasquez.....Thomas Hadaway

"MISS MANHATTAN."

Still Another New Burlesque, This Time at Wallack's.

A rather numerous company of almost unknown performers produced a nondescript sort of piece which the house bill called "a dream" at Wallack's last evening before a crowded house of well-disposed people, who hoped to find in "Miss Manhattan" a bit of frothiness and fun that would repay the hearing. It was a melange of singing, dancing, and foolery not worth treating seriously, because it was not intended to be. The novelty was a brass band made up of women, who played a spirited march for the evolutions of the regulation "Amazons," which this time took the shape of a foot parade of Squadron A, and introduced some novel figures. That march was a decided hit.

So, too, was the street scene in which a couple of bootblacks, Ross and Watson, met the resuscitated Father Knickerbocker, who pronounced modern as if it were spelled mod-er-un, and did it with an Irish brogue. The bootblacks oozed the slang of the street Arab from every pore, and one of them, Ross, did some very clever dancing.

"Chollie" Knickerbocker was supposed to be a society man showing his rehabilitated grandparent the sights of the city, but "Chollie" wore his society clothes and manner so clumsily that they smacked more of the polish of a graduate of an east side dancing academy than of the clubs of Fifth Avenue.

The scenery was good as a whole, the costumes new, and some of them rich, and a trio of bicycle trick riders very clever.

Cleanest and Best.

From The Mount Holly (N. J.) Herald.

The cleanest and best newspaper published in New York is THE TIMES. It gives "all the news that's fit to print," is strong in its editorial, financial, and commercial departments, and its literary supplement cannot be surpassed.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM I

A Grand Historic Procession Marches Through the Streets of Berlin.

REVIEWED BY THE EMPEROR.

Prince Bismarck Not Forgotten in the General Rejoicings—A Procession Passes Through the Park at Friedrichsruh Cheering Him.

BERLIN, March 23.—The skies were dull and overcast this morning, though there were occasional intervals of sunshine. The streets were filled at an early hour with people anxious to witness the great historic procession, which was the principal outdoor feature of the day's programme of the celebration of the centenary of Emperor William I.

The procession began forming in the Thiergarten at 9 o'clock, and started at 10:30 A. M. on its march. The route taken was through the Unter den Linden and out of the Brandenburg Gate to the Kaiser Wilhelm I. monument, which was unveiled yesterday, where the Emperor, with the Empress, Empress Frederick, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and other exalted personages awaited its arrival.

As the procession filed past the royal party the vast crowds which had assembled to witness the review kept up an incessant round of cheers.

It is estimated that upward of 20,000 persons marched in the procession, which was of the most gorgeous description. Many of the historic costumes worn by the paraders were of costly material and ornamentation, and of artistic design.

Prince Bismarck has been the recipient of almost countless telegraphic, written, and verbal congratulations in connection with the centenary of Kaiser William I. Last evening a procession of 1,700 men bearing torches marched through the park at Friedrichsruh and past the castle, cheering the ex-Chancellor and indulging in a variety of expressions associating his name with that of the old Emperor in connection with the historic events in which they took part together.

The Prince was suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia, and was unable to make his appearance outside the castle, but he sent a message of thanks, which was received with cheers. Count Herbert Bismarck, Count von Rantzau, and other members of Prince Bismarck's family viewed the procession from a balcony.

THE TRANSVAAL'S NEW TREATY

South African Republic and Orange Free State to Support Each Other.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Pretoria says that drafts of treaties between the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, which have been concluded at Bloomfontein, the Orange Free State capital, are published in the Pretoria papers.

The treaties, which must be ratified by the Volksraads of both republics, give the burghers of each State the franchise in either republic, and bind each republic to support the other in the event of an attack.

SUFFERERS FROM INFLUENZA.

Lord Salisbury Has Now Recovered—Others Who Are Ill.

LONDON, March 23.—Lord Salisbury has recovered from his attack of influenza, and took part in a Cabinet council, which was held at his residence, 20 Arlington Street, to-day.

Among the distinguished persons who are suffering from influenza are Sir William Harcourt, the Opposition leader in the House of Commons; Sir William H. Walrond, M. P., the Ministerial whip in the House of Commons; Sir Walter Besant, the author, and the Countess Cadogan.

A dispatch from Dublin says that the Most Rev. William C., Lord Plunket, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, is seriously ill with influenza.

KILLED BY A BROKEN HAWSER

The Captain and a Sailor of the Templemore Struck Dead on the Deck.

LONDON, March 23.—These dispatches yesterday announced the fact that the British steamer Templemore, from Liverpool for Baltimore, had passed Tuskar returning.

The Templemore was spoken on March 9 with her rudder gone and proceeding with a jury rudder to the eastward. Later she was spoken by the steamer Ulstermore, belonging to the same line, which sailed from Baltimore March 7 for Liverpool. The jury rudder of the Templemore had become disabled, and the Ulstermore was requested to tow the former back to Liverpool. A steel hawser was with some difficulty passed to the Templemore, and the two vessels started. On the 17th inst., when there was somewhat of a sea running, the strain on the hawser was very great. As the stern of the Ulstermore was raised by one sea the bow of the Templemore pitched downward as another sea passed under it, and the hawser parted.

The part attached to the Templemore recoiled with the rapidity of a shot from a cannon, and swept the deck of the disabled steamer. It struck Capt. Swainson and a seaman killing them instantly. It also struck Chief Officer Phillips and three other men, and broke the legs of all of them. Some damage was done about deck by the flying hawser.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

The British Ambassador in Turkey Makes a Strong Remonstrance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—In consequence of the troubles at Tokat, in the Sivas district of Anatolia, Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has sent to the Porte the strongest remonstrance that has yet been addressed to the Government in an official communication.

The official report of the affair said that fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans were killed, but the embassies have received reliable information that fully 100 Armenians were massacred. The people were killed while in church. During and after the massacre the Armenian quarter of the city was given over to pillage.

The Turkish newspapers, in their comments upon the blockade of Crete, remark upon the pacific attitude of the powers toward Turkey. Their attitude, they say, is conformable with the rights and political interests of the Porte, and furnishes fresh proof of the striking success that has been gained by the Sultan. It also testifies to the friendship of the powers for the Porte, and their solicitude for the peace of the world.

Grand Duchess Sophie Dead.

BERLIN, March 23.—The Grand Duchess Sophie, wife of the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, died suddenly to-day from heart disease at Weimar, the capital of the Grand Duchy. The Grand Duchess, who was a daughter of the late King William II. of the Netherlands, was born April 8, 1824, and was married at The Hague Oct. 8, 1842.

Easter Holidays in England.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—April 16, (Good Friday,) April 17, 19, and 20th, will be observed as holidays in the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

Judge Taschereau's Young Bride.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 23.—Justice Taschereau of the Supreme Court of Canada was married privately yesterday to Miss Marie Louise Panot. Mrs. Taschereau is only twenty years old, while Justice Taschereau is sixty.

AT THE MODEL DOLL SHOW.

Many Visitors Admire the Exhibition of Beautiful Costumes.

The Model Doll Show at the Waldorf, in aid of the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital, on East Sixteenth Street, was thrown open yesterday to the general public.

There was a large attendance. The most enthusiastic of the visitors were the dressmakers, who wandered from group to group admiring the waxen beauties and taking notes of the exquisite costumes. All day additions were received at the different booths. One that attracted considerable attention and admiration was a red-haired young woman in bisque, who appeared as a candidate for the one-hundred-dollar prize offered by Mrs. William C. Whitney for the best conception of a ball gown. The dress was of black chiffon over white satin, with insertions of black lace and ruchings of chiffon.

Contributions of beautifully dressed dolls were received from Boston and Chicago firms desirous of competing for the different prizes offered for the best and most appropriate costumes. The Committee on Prizes have been selected. Their names will be announced to-day, and their decisions on the prize costumes will be made Friday.

DE ROSAY CASE SETTLED.

Breach of Promise Suit—Secretary Long for the Plaintiff.

BOSTON, March 23.—The breach of promise suit of Miss Josephine De Rosay, the organist of Cambridge, against J. F. O'Brien, florist, politician, and man of wealth, has been settled out of court. The suit brought with it an attachment for $100,000, Miss De Rosay estimating the damage to her affections at $50,000. She not alone included Florist O'Brien, who she sadi, had proposed marriage during their courtship of twenty years, and had been accepted in his suit, but also the father of his bride, William McKenney.

Secretary of the Navy Long, who was counsel for Miss De Rosay was certain that his case was so sound that a verdict for the organist was assured. Miss De Rosay will get $20,000.

CAREER OF A. J. RIDDLE.

Was Well Known in the South as a Photographer and Engraver.

MACON, Ga., March 23.—A. J. Riddle of Columbus, Ga., who died yesterday in that city, was buried here to-day. He was born in Baltimore sixty-eight years ago, but spent many years in Georgia.

He was a photographer, and invented a method of taking duplicate photographs, though he never applied for a patent, and allowed the invention to go into general use.

During the war he was kept in the Engraving Department of the Confederate Government. Having visited Andersonville while it was filled with Union prisoners, he took a number of photographs, for which high prices have been offered, as they are the only ones taken of those particular scenes.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Frank Daniels and "The Wizard of the Nile" will follow "L'Arlesienne" at the Broadway Theatre.

"At Piney Ridge" will be transferred to the Academy of Music next week. "The New Dominion" will follow it at the American Theatre.

The one hundredth performance of "Courted into Court" was given at the Bijou Theatre last night. May Irwin sang a number of her favorite songs to a packed house.

Albert Canby of the Francis Wilson opera company states that he has completed arrangements for the comedian's coming tour, and booked the route clear without the aid of the syndicate.

An auction sale of seats of "The Russell-Fox-De Angelis" combination at the Casino will be held the day before the regular sale commences, which will be Thursday or Friday of next week.

Josephine Hall, the "slavey" in the "Girl from Paris" at the Herald Square Theatre, is confined to her dwelling with a severe cold. May Lavigne, her understudy, plays the part nightly in a creditable manner.

The two thousandth performance of "In Old Kentucky" at the Academy of Music will be given Friday. A pretty souvenir in the form of a miniature candelabra with an alligator holder will be given away as a memento of the occasion.

Smyth and Rice's comedy company are rehearsing at Hoyt's Theatre a new comedy, "The Man from Mexico," by H. A. Du Souchet, the author of "My Friend from India," which is approaching its one hundred and fiftieth performance. It has not been decided when the new comedy will be presented.

Billy Birch, the old-time minstrel, is seriously ill at his home, 76 Seventh Avenue, suffering from a stroke of paralysis experienced Sunday night at the Elks' Lodge. His right side is completely paralyzed. Mr. Birch was stricken twice before, once six years ago, and once a year ago. He is sixty-seven years old.

"Gayest Manhattan" at Koster & Bial's was presented last night showing some improvement. The original second act has been withdrawn, and a march by the entire company is now introduced in the opening of the new second act, which tends to enliven an otherwise dull scene. Other improvements are contemplated by the author, W. A. McConnell.

"The Circus Girl," a new musical farce in two acts, will be presented at Daly's Theatre April 27, with Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, Herbert Gresham, and William Sampson in the cast. "The Tempest" will have its production April 3, and will be the final play of the regular season. The cast will include Miss Ada Rehan as Miranda, Virginia Earl as Ariel, George Clarke as Prospero, and Tyrone Power as Caliban.

Oscar Hammerstein has eliminated the first scene of his burlesque, and has added new features to the second and third scenes, which he now calls "Greater New York." In making the change, Mr. Hammerstein states that he was influenced by the "adverse" criticism of "Mrs. Radley Barton's Bail." The burlesque will be continued at the Olympia Music Hall.

The list of attractions for the annual benefit performance for the Actors' Fund, which takes place Friday, includes Olga Nethersole, Julia Marlowe, Minnie Maddern Fiske, May Irwin, Maude Adams, Beatrice Herford, Katharine Florence, Elizabeth Tyree, Eugenia Woodward, Mrs. Sol Smith, John Drew, James K. Hackett, Marshall P. Wilder, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Arthur Byron, and others. There are to be no sales of souvenirs or flowers in the lobby.

The last week of the Damrosch opera, commencing on Monday next at the Metropolitan Opera House, will be the most notable of the season, as the entire Nibelungen Tetralogy, including the prelude "Das Rheingold," will be performed for the first time in many years, as follows: Monday evening, "Das Rheingold"; Wednesday evening "Die Walküre"; Friday evening, "Siegfried"; Saturday matinée, "Die Götterdämmerung." The cast will include Mme. Lehmann as Brünnhilde in all the operas, Mme. Gadski as Sieglinde, Herr Kraus as Siegfried in "Siegfried"; Herr Kalisch as Siegfried in "Die Götterdämmerung," Herr Fischer as Wotan and Hagen, Herr Stehmann as the Wanderer, Herr Lange as Mime, and Fräulein Eibenschütz as Fricka. New scenery has been painted for "Das Rheingold," and the swimming machinery for the Rhine maidens in that opera is said to be particularly effective. This cycle has been given in its entirety this season in Philadelphia and Boston. These will be Mme. Lehmann's farewell appearances in America, and she will sing Brunnhilde four times in one week, and also appear in "Die Walküre" in Brooklyn on Tuesday.

Work of United Hebrew Charities.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for the month of February shows the total number of applications received and dealt with during the month as 3,303, representing about 11,020 individuals. Seventy-four persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe; 345 cases were attended to by physicians, and 802 visits were paid by the nurses to 121 cases; 333 half tons of coal were provided; 1,108 prescriptions were compounded. In the Employment Bureau there was a total registry of 1,016 applicants. Work was found for 611. In the Industrial School there was an average attendance of 224 girls, learning sewing and dressmaking. The cash receipts for the month were $19,-253.40, and the total disbursements $11,-736.53.

A TEA FOR MRS. CLEVELAND.

Formally Introduced to Princeton Society Ladies by Mrs. Patton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland was formally introduced to Princeton's society ladies this afternoon at a tea given in her honor by Mrs. Patton, wife of Dr. Francis Lindley Patton, President of Princeton University.

The tea was given at the Patton residence. All the leading ladies of Princeton had been invited. No out-of-town invitations were sent out. Mrs. Patton was assisted in receiving by Mrs. John G. Hibben and Mrs. Cornwall. Among the ladies present were Mrs. William H. Paxton, Mrs. W. H. Green, Mrs. Charles W. Shields, Mrs. James O. Murray, Mrs. Alan Marquand, Mrs. C. A. Young, Mrs. A. L. Frothingham, Mrs. E. S. Lewis, and Mrs. Taylor Reed.

EXONIANS WILL BANQUET.

Phillips Exeter Alumni to Honor the School's New Principal.

The annual dinner of the alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy, which is to take place at the Windsor Hotel on Friday evening, will be an event of special importance to the friends of the academy. More than twice the usual number of acceptances have already come in, and old "Exonians" have determined, they say, to make the occasion an opportunity of showing their appreciation of the work of the new Principal, Harlan P. Amen, who took charge of the school a year and a half ago.

Prof. Charles F. Dunbar of Cambridge will speak for the Trustees, and addresses will be made by Principal Amen, William B. Hornblower, Prof. Wentworth, Theodore Roosevelt, Gilman H. Tucker, for Phillips Andover; William H. Rand, and Geo. Walton Green, President of the Alumni Association. Tickets may be had of Hector M. Hitchings, 132 Nassau Street.

CHILDREN'S HOME TRAINING.

Mrs. Rebekah Kohut's Address at the Manhattan Congregational Church.

Mrs. Rebekah Kohut read a paper on "The Training of Children in Reverence in Jewish Homes" before the Ladies' Guild of the Manhattan Congregational Church yesterday morning.

"The fact that the founder of the Jewish nation was saved from death by his mother," began Mrs. Kohut, "suggests that family devotion which has ever distinguished the Jewish race. It is explained by rabbis that the position of the commandment 'Honor thy father and thy mother' as fifth in the Decalogue was assigned to it because the duty here enjoined is the central law, binding together man's duty to God, expressed in the first four commandments, and man's duty to man, expressed in the last five."

Speaking of the viscissitudes the Jews had undergone, Mrs. Kohut said: "There were three possessions of which no tyrant could rob the Jews—their Bible, their law, and their traditions. Wherever a Jew was driven, his house was still his sanctuary.

"In these days, in whatever land you find a Jewish family, you find it living according to the laws of that land. Nowadays, certainly, religion no longer plays the part it did in the lives of the Jews. But in all Jewish homes you will find the spirit of reverence still strong."

Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, President of the guild, in thanking the speaker for her paper, expressed the hope that all children of Christian mothers might have the spirit of love and respect which Mrs. Kohut had described.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT TEA.

Many Society Ladies Drive Down into Delancey Street.

The Bowery bootblacks gazed with widely-opened eyes at the procession of shining equipages, with liveried attendants, that passed into Delancey Street late yesterday afternoon.

"Bet yer it's a swell funeral," said one.

The procession stopped at the house of the University Settlement, at 26 Delancey Street, and the women who alighted picked up their dainty skirts and stepped gingerly across the dusty sidewalk.

A tea given by the Woman's Auxiliary of the University Settlement caused all the astonishment. Over two hundred women, prominent in the social world, interested themselves in the movement and attended the tea, which was given from 4 to 6 o'clock. The tea tables were set on the upper floor in the dining room. The guests were served by Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Bartlett, and Miss Florence Matthews. Receiving were Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. Edward Spencer Mead, and Mrs. James W. Pinchot.

Among those who attended were Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Rudolph Schiermer, Miss Clementina Furniss, Miss Laura Post, Mrs. John B. Pine, Mrs. William Everard Strong, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mrs. Ellen J. Hoe, Mrs. Doremus, and Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis.

Society Notes.

A pretty Lenten Cinderella dance, under the charge of Miss Mathilda Dresler and others, was given at the Hotel Majestic last night.

A lecture on "Pictures of Revolutionary Times" was given by Miss Harriet Mason Denison of Boston in her course of lectures on American literature at the Woman's Exchange, 29 Woman at Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon.

An evening of readings and song was given in the Waldorf smaller ballroom last night by Miss Marion Short, assisted by Miss Sally Frothingham Akers, soprano, and Miss Florence Manchester, pianist. "A Telephone Romance" and Eugene Field's "Little Boy Blue," by Miss Short, and "A Bonnie Curl," by Miss Akers, were well received.

A large and fashionable audience gathered in the smaller ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday morning to listen to the third lecture of Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton's series on "Mexico." In this paper Miss Morton treated of the period of "Vice Regal Rule and Struggles for Independence." Some of the patronesses of the series are Mrs. Robert R. Stuyvesant, Mrs. James Remsen Strong, Mrs. William B. Ogden, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, and Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin.

Chickering Hall Musicale.

The matinée musicale given by Chickering & Sons at Chickering Hall yesterday attracted a large and fashionable audience. The programme included efforts by Joseph Poznanski, pianist; J. J. Racer, baritone, and the string sextet, Richard Arnold and E. C. Bauck, violinists; Emil Gramm and C. J. Holden, violas; Leo Taussig, 'cello, and August Kalkhoof, double bass. J. Pizzarello was the accompanist. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. W. M. Evarts, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate and Miss Choate, Mrs. Abercrombie Burden, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. F. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. August Belmont, and Mrs. Julian Florian.

Tea Commissioners Meet.

The Board of Tea Experts appointed recently by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with an act of Congress, approved March 2, met at the office of the Appraiser, 402 Washington Street, on Monday and began the work of determining the standard samples of teas. The members of the board are A. P. Upham and E. A. Schoyer of Chicago, Herbert G. Woodworth of Boston, Thomas A. Phelan and W. P. Roome of this city, A. P. Irwin of Philadelphia, and R. P. Bain of San Francisco. The board met again yesterday at the Appraiser's stores, but left after a short conference, and spent the greater part of their time in the tea district, collecting such data and suggestions as may be of service to them in determining the standards.

Followers of E. M. Shepard.

The National Democratic Club, a Sheppardite organization of Brooklyn, held a meeting last night for the election of officers. The election resulted as follows: President—F. W. Hinrichs; Vice Presidents—Edward M. Shepard, Henry Hentz, and Marshall Driggs; Secretary—C. J. Edwards; Treasurer—Thomas Metz. It was announced that the club had secured the Fiske House, 141 Montague Street, for a clubhouse. The organization has about 100 members.

WEDDING BY MOSLEM RITES

Quaint Oriental Ceremony in the Cairo Cafe, Which Made Ayesha Mohammet Ali's Bride.

COSTUMES WERE PICTURESQUE

Sword Players and Musicians with Instruments from Their Native East Entertained the American Spectators Before the Ceremony—Two Priests Officiated.

A Mohammedan wedding, probably the first that has ever taken place in New York, came off last evening at the Cairo Cafe, at 34 West Twenty-ninth Street, and when Oussani, the proprietor of the place, was asked whether it was a genuine one, he swore by the beard of the Prophet that it was as genuine as they have anywhere.

All the parties concerned in the wedding wore Oriental costumes, both the bridal couple and the musicians, and the priest himself, who, however, differed from other Mohammedan priests in one respect, that when not actually officiating he formed part of the orchestra, and his fingers ran over the strings of a large lute with all the deftness of a skilled Oriental player. He looked quite a benevolent old man in his long, flowing white beard, which, however, he took off and put away after the guests had gone. A large white turban was wound around the fez on his head, and a large, fine white mantle of camel's hair, embroidered in the back with designs in gold lace and which reached to the ankles, was thrown over a long gown caught round the waist with a girdle. On his feet he wore the traditional babouj, morocco slippers of delicate lemon colored tint.

Very little could be seen of the bride except the general outline of her form. She was enveloped in a yashmak. Enough was visible to show that she was petite, young, and lithe, with a pair of tiny feet and a pair of bright black eyes that sparkled just above a black Egyptian veil which covered all the lower part of the face and was fastened to the headdress by a gold chain that ran between the eyes.

The bride's name was Ayesha, and she evidently was very willing to be married to Mohammet Ali, the man of her choice and not a fellow who had been assigned to her by her parents for a stated price, as is the good old custom in the East. She apparently was quite in love with this good-looking young fellow, with black mustache and slightly rouged cheeks, for she kept casting tender glances at him continually. Mohammet Ali wore an embroidered short jacket, a bright-colored satin vest buttoned up to the chin, and the shirwal, or baggy trousers, now better known as the divided skirt.

There was also an assistant priest, who wore a smaller turban and a red tunic over a gown similar to that worn by the old priest. He looked sad and ill at home at the festivities, and may have been homesick.

The musicians and sword players wore the same costumes that have been seen time over again at the Chicago Midway Plaisance and at Coney Island. The handsome Oriental lamps in the café gave the tout ensemble a fairly good idea of an Oriental café, provided one did not look around to see the Americans who had come to see the show. One of the musicians was a tall young mulatto or Abyssinian woman, who had neither the flat nose nor the thick lips which distinguish the negroes from the Congo district.

The entire Oriental-clad party sat in the alcove facing the spectators, and the musicians started the music with lute, two tambourines, a couple of small kettledrums, and a derboukey, or larger drum, that was beaten with the palm of the hand. To the Occidental ear there is more harmony in this music than in the indiscriminate pounding of gongs and drums by a Chinese orchestra, but, all the same, several of the visitors put their hands to their ears. The songs that they rendered as the accompaniment to the music were much better, and to those of the audience who had been in far Eastern climes they brought pleasant remembrances of bazaars, gardens with streamlets rippling through, olive groves, and vineyards under the bright blue sky of the East.

The preliminary to the wedding ceremony was a sword and shield fight between two of the musicians, who were skilful sword players, for though they whirled their swords with lightning rapidity and struck each other's shields with sufficient force to draw sparks, not one of them received a cut.

Then the old priest, Moulla Hashem, came out of his place in the alcove, followed by the bride and bridegroom and the musicians. Placing the bridal couple opposite him, he began reciting the Fatiha, or opening lines of the Koran. In the name of God, the most merciful, and then added the incantation in Arabic: "We turn to God, the almighty, from the devil. May he be stoned."

There were more recitations from the Koran, and the priest asked the couple if they were willing to be married. They replied that they were. "Mohammet Ali, this is thy wife, Ayesha," said the priest, laying his hand on the bridegroom's head and kissing him on the cheek.

Then turning to the bride, he said: "Ayesha, this is thy husband, Mohammet Ali." He also placed his hand on her head, and then chucking her under the chin, he turned her face to that of her husband.

Turning his back to the bridal party and facing the audience, the priest cried "Allah Hoo!" (God is He,) and this he repeated over again more and more rapidly, waving his head from side to side until he was nearly exhausted.

After a procession round the fountain the bridal party returned to the alcove, and then the assistant priest called the adaan, the Moslem call to prayer, and this was followed by the regular prayer and prostrations.

"Allah Hoo!" again cried the old priest, and this was re-echoed by the assistant priest. Both repeated the cry, and the cry of the old priest changed to the howl of the howling dervish. He again swayed his head and shoulders more and more violently, and the howls came like the short roars of an angry lion. Finally both stopped, and the music was resumed. The men kissed the bridegroom on the shoulders, and the women embraced the bride.

Rawitzer—Rosenthal.

The marriage of Miss Theresa Rosenthal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Rosenthal, and Hermon Rawitzer was solemnized at 6 o'clock last evening at Delmonico's. The Rev. Joseph Silverman of Tempel Emanu-El conducted the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends. There were no attendants for bride or bridegroom. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, a veil of point lace fastened with orange blossoms, and a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The ushers were Louis Kraemer, David H. Oppenheimer, James Leopold, Loriss Bernheimer, and Meyer Bernheimer. A wedding dinner was served after the ceremony, and dancing followed. Mr. Rawitzer and wife will go on an extended European tour after a short Southern trip, and on their return will reside in New York.

Students Fight over Poker.

Morris Neuman, a student of the New York University, was fined $3 in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for having struck Louis Barenkoph, another student, in the face. Neuman and Barenkoph, with two others, were playing poker in the smoking room of the university, at the corner of University Place and Waverley Place, and Barenkoph wanted to stop after an hour's play. This angered Neuman, and in a dispute which followed he struck Barenkoph, who went to the police court and made a complaint. Barenkoph said he was winner in the game. This Neuman denied. He admitted striking Barenkoph, but said it was because the latter had called him names.

Pastor Throop's Judgment Paid.

The Rev. Montgomery H. Throop, former pastor of St. Matthews Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City, yesterday received from the Trustees the sum of $1,000 in satisfaction of the judgment he secured two months ago for unpaid salary.

BODY FOUND IN AN AREA.

A Dead Man, Supposed to Have Been a Burglar, Discovered in the Rear of a Walker Street Building.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday at noon in the area in the rear of 119 Walker Street, where it had evidently lain many hours. No one is missing from the adjoining tenement, and the police are puzzled to account for its presence. The area is about 50 feet long by 3 wide, running parallel with Walker Street.

It is inclosed on the north by a two-story extension to the Walker Street building, on the south by the dead wall of a six-story rear tenement, and a fifteen-foot wall surmounted by a high iron railing and wire netting; on the west by a dead wall rising to a coping about a factory roof, twenty feet from the ground, and on the east by the rear of a six-story factory building. The area is paved with cement. Nobody ever goes into it, and there is no access to it except through the cellar windows.

The windows of the cellar had not been opened since Saturday. They were still closed yesterday afternoon when Henry Weinberg, driver for H. Hagenbuchle, went into the cellar for water for his horse. He opened the shutter at the extreme west end of the cellar and saw the dead body of a man lying on his side with his back against the tenement wall. A streak of blood across his face was the only injury apparent. The police and Coroner were notified. The body was taken to the Morgue, and Capt. Young of the Elizabeth Street Station started to investigate. An autopsy will be made to-day.

The dead man was apparently twenty-three or twenty-four years old, smooth shaven, with light hair and eyes, five feet eight inches in height, and powerfully built. He wore striped trousers, knitted cardigan jacket, blue cloth shirt, merino underwear, cotton socks, and badly worn gaiters. A cheap brown derby hat was found beside him.

In the absence of any direct proof as to the time the man met his death the police believe the body must have been in the area before the rain of Sunday night. The clothing was wet through, and one of the dead hands was whitened and wrinkled as if it had lain several hours in water. The body was stiff. In the pockets of his clothes were a nickel, two handkerchiefs, and a scrap of white wrapping paper, with "McDonald, 164 Forsyth Street, near Rivington," written in pencil.

The police theory is that the man was attempting a burglary, and fell from the factory roof.

No trace of any attempted burglary was discovered. No tools were found on or near the body, and neither the factory nor the tenement seemed to offer any inducement to a burglar bold enough to take the risk the dead man must have taken. The police found "McDonald." He is Charles McDonald, a carrier in Gansevoort Market, but he could not identify the body. He said nobody is missing from his tenement, and the people in the Baxter Street house are all reported to be accounted for. Access to the roof of that building is easy at all times of the day and night.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin Franklin Pinkham.

Benjamin Franklin Pinkham, well known among the veteran seamen of the east side, died on Monday at the Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry Street, of which he was Cashier for thirty-three years. Death was due to gastritis, complicated with pneumonia.

Mr. Pinkham came of old New England stock, and his father, Nathaniel Pinkham, commanded a bark which was captured by the British in the War of 1812. He was born in Boothbay, Me., June 2, 1826, educated in his native town, and trained to be a sailor. He was shipwrecked once, during a seafaring life of nearly twenty years, the greatest part of which was passed in the West Indian trade. On one of his voyages he encountered a deserted ship and sailed her to port as Captain. Ill health compelled him to leave the sea, and he entered the service of the Sailors' Home in 1864.

A year later Mr. Pinkham joined the historic old Church of the Sea and Land, at the corner of Market and Henry Streets, with which many wealthy and influential New Yorkers were in times past connected. In 1878 he was made Treasurer of the church, which place he held at the time of his death. His ruddy, weather-beaten face and white chin beard were for years a familiar sight at the services. He was popular with all the members and noted for his benevolence. His surviving relatives include his brother, former Assemblyman Jason Pinkham of Boothbay, Me.; two sisters, Mrs. H. S. George and Mrs. Prescott Barker of Maine, and a niece, Mrs. Doloff of Boothbay. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Sea and Land at 8 o'clock to-night. The Rev. J. H. Denison, the pastor, will officiate.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. ROOSE, one of the best-known residents of the District of Columbia, died very suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, in Washington.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, who died at the age of eighty-five years, at her home, 29 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, will be buried in Greenwood to-day. Funeral services were held at the residence last night. Mrs. Armstrong was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, and had lived in Brooklyn for the last forty-eight years. Her husband was Livingstone Armstrong, a lumber merchant, who died nearly a half century ago. Mrs. Armstrong left one daughter, Mrs. E. J. Granger, and four grandchildren.

Mrs. JANE WOOD ROBINSON died at her residence, 238 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, on Monday, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Until last Winter she had been unusually strong and active. She was the widow of William Robinson, who died in 1849. She was born in Leeds, England, and came to America fifty years ago. For thirty-five years she had lived in Brooklyn. Her children are dead, and she is survived by seven grandchildren. The funeral will be held at the house to-day and will be private. The Rev. Dr. Dumbell, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at which she was an attendant, will conduct the services.

Mrs. THOMAS CARROLL, whose funeral services will be held to-morrow in St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Brooklyn, was the widow of former Police Commissioner Carroll, to whom she was married in 1851. Mrs. Carroll was sixty-eight years old, and for thirty-eight years had been a member of the church from which she will be buried. She was deeply interested in several charitable institutions, to which she devoted considerable time. She is survived by Joseph W. Carroll, clerk of the Surrogate's Court; Thomas, Frank K., and John R. Carroll, and her daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Woodcock.

HAD TO BREAK CHURCH LAW.

Rabbi Aaron Bagerly Has Sued for $15,000 Damages.

A peculiar suit, in which the laws and customs of the Jewish Church will be made the basis of an action for damages, will soon come up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The cause leading to the suit originated in the office of District Attorney Backus.

Samuel C. Zises of 70 Varet Street, charged with the larceny of his wife's diamonds, had fled to St. Louis, from which city he was brought back by a detective. Zises and his wife appeared before the District Attorney and pleaded for clemency, saying that they had made up, and were going to live together again, and Zises added, "We have been remarried, too." "No we haven't," said Mrs. Zises quickly. To arrive at the truth, Mr. Backus telephoned Police Captain Lees to send an officer to Rabbi Aaron Bagerly's house, 78 Moore Street, with a request to visit the District Attorney's office at once.

When the officer delivered his message the rabbi protested. It was the Jewish Sabbath, he said, and Jewish laws forbade that he should travel such a distance on that day. The officer replied that he was not there to decide between Church and State, but to obey orders, and he compelled the rabbi to accompany him. Police Captain Lees was met on the way, and to him the rabbi protested against being forced to act against the law of his faith. The Captain declined to interfere, and the journey was continued.

The rabbi's explanation to Mr. Backus of the divergent statements of the Zíseses was that they had merely said in his presence that they were going to live together again. The rabbi then told his personal wrongs to Mr. Backus, who was very much surprised at having injured the rabbi's feelings, and his apologies were profuse.

The rabbi has sued the Police Captain and the patrolman as city officers for $15,-000 damages.

THOUSAND ISLANDS HOUSE.

Put Up at Auction and Bid In by O. G. Staples of Washington.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 23.—The Thousand Islands House at Alexander Bay, one of the largest hotels on the St. Lawrence River, was sold by Referee Thomas F. Kearns at public auction on a mortgage foreclosure sale at the law office of Mullin, Griffin & Walker, in Watertown, Saturday morning, and was bid in by Orrin G. Staples of Washington, D. C., for $24,300.

The house was built in 1872 by Mr. Staples, a former resident of Watertown, who conducted the hotel for several seasons. The building finally passed into the hands of the Thousand Islands Hotel Company, composed of a number of New York capitalists. J. B. Wister managed the house until it passed into the hands of a receiver. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York gave a mortgage on it in 1886. And about two years ago Sherman & Golden of Utica received a judgment of $200 against the Thousand Islands Hotel Company, and on that judgment O. G. Staples was appointed receiver. Later, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company began proceedings to foreclose their mortgage.

It is understood that Mr. Staples will conduct the hotel this season.

Among those who attended the sale were Howard S. Folger, Kingston, Ontario; Charles W. Crossman, proprietor of the Crossman, at Alexandria Bay; Andrew C. Cornwall of Alexandria Bay, Anson Harder of Redwood, and J. D. Schmidt of New York, representing the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Seventh Regiment Actors.

The Dramatic Association of Company I, Seventh Regiment, will shortly produce on the stage at the Berkeley Lyceum the topical extravaganza known as "The Envoy." Company I's annual reviews are among the leading social events of the Lenten season. Several rehearsals have been given, and witnesses predict a great success for the public performance. The committee of arrangements consists of Lieut. J. Wray Cleveland, Charles W. Whitney, William F. Wall, Benjamin B. McAlpin, Frank A. Patterson, and C. E. Beebe.

Beat and Robbed His Mother.

Patrick Casey, twenty-seven years old, released Monday from a term of 180 days in the Workhouse for beating his mother, went to her home, at 42 Henry Street, Monday night, beat and kicked her again, and stole a clock. He pawned it, got drunk, and returned at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and beat her again. Later, in the Essex Market Police Court, when she appeared against him he attempted to assault her. He was sentenced to six months on the Island.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar. "MENLO."

MARRIED.

RAWITSER—ROSENTHAL.—On March 23, at Delmonico's, Theresa, V., Rosenthal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Rawitser, to Herman Rawitser, by the Rev. Dr. J. Silverman.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Thursday, March 18, at Chicago, Ill., Axel Smedberg, son of the late William and Agnes Adams.

ADAMS.—On Monday, March 22, 1897, at Palatka, Fla., Ada Adams, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Adams of East Orange, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CANNON.—At Hoboken, N. J., March 22, 1897, Agnes Herbert, wife of Charles K. Cannon.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Friday, March 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Burlington, N. J.

EWELL.—At his late residence, No. 661 5th Av., on Monday, March 22, Douglass Ewell, M. D., son of Jennie K. and the late John Newton Ewell, in the 30th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the 5th Av. Presbyterian Church, corner 55th St., on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock.

FARLEE.—On March 21, at his residence, 50 West 46th St., George W. Farlee, in his 65th year.
Funeral services at the residence Wednesday, March 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GELSTON.—On Sunday afternoon, March 21, 1897, William J. Gelston.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 306 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 24, at 8 P. M. Interment on Thursday morning. Kindly omit flowers.

KING.—At his residence, at Highwood Bluff, Weehawken, N. J., on Sunday evening, March 21, 1897, of bronchitis, after a lingering illness, Archibald Gracie King, son of the late James Gore King and Sarah Rogers Gracie, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Thursday, March

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270 Broadway.

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58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

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BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

50,000
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
1st Mortgage (Chicago & Pacific Western Div.)
GOLD 5S, DUE JAN., 1921.
AT 115¼ AND INTEREST PAY 4 PER CENT.

50,000
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY CO.
1ST MORTGAGE GOLD 5S,
DUE NOVEMBER, 1945.
First lien on road from Atlanta to Savannah, equipment, appurtenances, and equity in stock of the Ocean Steamship Co. AT 113 AND INTEREST PAY 4.30.

50,000
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE
COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD 5S,
DUE NOVEMBER, 1945.
AT 102½ AND INTEREST PAY 4.85.
The properties held in trust under the collateral trust mortgage earn twice the interest on the entire issue of bonds.
WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE,
11 PINE STREET.

Mortgage Investors
can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.
BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,300,000.
DIRECTORS:
George G. Williams, William M. Ingraham, Alexander E. Orr, John J. Tucker, Jacob H. Schiff, William Lummis, John W. Sterling, James D. Lynch, Charles R. Henderson, Benjamin D. Hicks, Charles S. Brown, Julien T. Davies, Frederick Potter, Felix Campbell, Samuel T. Freeman, Wesley C. Bush, Ellis D. Williams.
WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Office of the Canton Co. of Baltimore.
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md.,
March 6 1897.
By resolution of the Directors notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that twenty-five thousand dollars will be expended in the purchase of Shares of Capital Stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore.
All offers to sell must be in writing, and inclosed in sealed envelopes, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 30th day of March, 1897, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of Shares offered at the lowest prices. The Company, however, reserves the right to reject any or all offers.
Such Stock when purchased will be canceled in accordance with the Charter.
W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

Douglas & Jones,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
24 BROAD STREET,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Special attention given to fractional lots in our "ODD LOT" department. Grain and provision business solicited.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Deposits received on interest subject to check at sight.

WANTED.
NEW YORK BISCUIT COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds.
EDGAR DEAL,
EDISON BUILDING, 44 BROAD STREET.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zeiah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Though the volume of business did not increase materially, yesterday's stock market was a good deal livelier than any lately known. Throughout it was weak. With scarcely a single exception stocks went down, and some of them fell materially. Long stock was apparently thrown overboard, though declines, of course, were helped along by short selling upon the part of the bear contingent.

***

Though to be frank, Wall Street does not yet anything like fully comprehend the bearing and consequence of the United States Supreme Court decision in upholding the Sherman Anti-Trust law, as against railway combinations, the impression of the Street is that it is very much against the railway interests of the country—as those interests from the Wall Street standpoint have in recent years been construed. Misgivings on this score had much to do in depressing yesterday's stock market. All the granger stocks were weak and so were the coal stocks, the two groups which Wall Street considers most liable to suffer from the new determination of the Supreme Court.

***

Oddly enough, except in Sugar Trust, the industrial shares showed more than average strength. Sugar fell a couple of points and rallied but fractionally on transactions of 30,000 shares. A statement filed in Boston by the company, as required by the laws of Massachusetts, was made public during the day, containing items which must mystify students of it. It shows a the shrinkage in sugars on hand with a corresponding shrinkage in what the report schedules as "reserves." This report seems to bear out to some extent a theory now popular in Wall Street that Sugar Trust insiders would be glad to see the stock decline, if for no other reason than to add to their own holdings. On this score Wall Street cynically explains to its own satisfaction many official outgivings which otherwise are very hard to understand.

***

Northwest, Omaha, St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and some of the lesser Western railroads lost more than a point each yesterday. Burlington dropped two points. All this was attributed on the Stock Exchange to the depressing influence of the Supreme Court decision in the Trans-Missouri case.

***

Among the coal stocks, Delaware and Hudson, the Reading issues, Lackawanna, and Jersey Central all fell substantially. Jersey Central was most conspicuous in this group. Efforts at manipulation were apparent on both the bull and the bear sides of the stock. Insiders declared that nothing new had happened to warrant any selling of the stock, while sensationalists on the bear side made equally partisan statements—a situation not unusual when manipulation is attempted in Wall Street, for on both sides there is always a tendency to exaggeration.

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An officer of the Jersey Central was yesterday quoted as declaring that the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the combined floating debt of the Jersey Central Railroad and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company ($11,000,000) was "absurd." He was probably misquoted. The statements made in THE TIMES have been quite within the figures which the annual reports of the two companies officially set forth.

***

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1907, declined ¼, and the 4s, 1907, registered, and the 4s, 1925, ⅛. There were sales of $32,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 123¼, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 114.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ed. El Ill. of N. Y..	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Metropolitan Traction	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Louis. & Nashville	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Manhattan	1
American Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Minn. Iron	6½
American Tobacco pf.	2	Mo., K. & Texas	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	N. J. Central	3¼
Canada Southern	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅛
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	2	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅛
Chicago Gas	1	N.Y.,C.& St. L. 2d pf.	⅛
Chi. Gt. Western	1	N. Y., Sus. & West	⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Northern Pacific pf.	⅜
Chi. & Northwest	1⅝	Or. Sh. Line, wh. iss.	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Pacific Mail	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Phila. & Reading	1
Consolidated Gas	1½	P. & R. 1st pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1¼	P. & R. 2d pf.	2½
Del., Lack & West.	2¾	St. P. & Omaha	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Illinois Central	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn El. 1st	1½	C. of N. J. gen. 5s, r.1	
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1½	Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.1	

Bonds Declined.

Col. Coal & I. 6s	2½	Standard R. & T. 6s.1	
Mo. Pacific 3d	3⅜	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	3
Pitts. & West. 1st	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $100,273,190; balances, $4,571,184; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $476,872.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days and ½c higher, at $4.88½, for demand. Actual rates were $4.85½@$4.85¾ for sixty day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.84¾@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40@25c discount. Boston—5c premium @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

***

From nearly every part of the country come reports of improving tendencies in money market conditions—increasing demands from both commercial and industrial quarters. Basing his opinions and estimates on such communications from out of town correspondents the President of one of the important Wall Street banks said yesterday:

"We think it probable that money will be in much greater demand within the next sixty days. Some foolish talk is heard about gold shipments abroad, for which no American banker can see the slightest reason or excuse. We much more incline to the opinion that gold will soon be coming this way."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New York Central, ¾, to 104¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 79; Illinois Central, ½, to 98; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 49⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 11⅞. Advanced—Erie, ⅛, to 14. Canadian Pacific sold at 50 and Atchison at 13⅞. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 1-16 for money and 112⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £430,000.

MORE FACTS WANTED.

Wall Street reports have it that a petition is to be addressed by the stockholders to the managers of the Leather Trust asking for a report supplemental to the balance sheet lately given out in lieu of an annual report. Some New York stockholders are declared to be much exercised over the form of the last report, failing as it did to give any idea of what the operations of the company were during last year. The fact that $62,000,000 is entered in the list of assets as representing "Good will" seem to be especially exasperating to those stockholders who are finding fault.

A PET WESTERN HOPE.

Chicago dispatches revive reports that plans are in progress looking to closer relations between the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Nortwestern. In both these properties the chief Vanderbilt interest is that held by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

NO NEW MATCH DEAL.

Mr. Edwin Gould is in Florida. Current reports that he is seeking a compromise with the Diamond Match Company are strenuously denied by his representatives here.

A "CIRCULAR" NOT CIRCULATING.

Says the Philadelphia Times:

Reading securities, especially the common stock, have displayed some weakness lately. It is believed the members of the underwriting syndicate have been among the heaviest sellers. The anthracite coal stocks, however, have been weak, under the leadership of Jersey Central. It is not at all surprising that this group of securities should be unsettled. The anthracite trade is in anything but a favorable condition.

So true is this that the Delaware and Hudson, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and others, had prepared a new circular of Spring prices which showed an all around reduction of 25 cents a ton. For some reason the circular, which was to have been issued last Monday, was withdrawn; but it is still believed in coal trade circles that the cut will be put into effect as soon as the companies have escaped from Winter conditions at the mines and on the lines. To all intents and purposes, however, the circular might as well have been issued, for coal to-day is selling only 5 cents a ton above the proposed reduction.

STANCH SUPPORTERS.

It develops that P. D. Armour and George M. Pullman are taking up the notes of the New York Biscuit Company as they fall due. All told the bills payable amounted to about $720,000 when the present trade war between the American and New York Biscuit Companies began. Since that time neither company is understood to have been making any money. The status of the New York company indicates that the two heavy carriers of its stock intend to stand by it.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE SOUTH AND CHEAP COTTON.

In an address before the Agricultural Society of Georgia, Pope Brown, President of the society, declared it to be his belief that farmers and the farming interest in Georgia are better off to-day than they have been during his experience of twenty years as a farmer. Mr. Brown declares that he keeps books with his tenants, and has done so for years. When an industrious negro man comes along who wants to work he gives him a one-horse farm, a mule, and plow, and provisions for the year, until his crop is made. He settles with him at the end of the year, the negro getting the money made from his crop over and above the cost of the advance he has received.

"By reference to my book," said Mr. Brown, "I find that in 1881, when my tenants sold their cotton for 10½ and 11 cents, they did not have as much money at the end of the year as they did last year with seven-cent cotton, and all other things they had to buy lower in proportion. For my part," said he, "I would be willing to enter a contract now to keep things as they are for twenty years, and the farmers will have no trouble in making money who farm on correct methods. What I fear is that cotton may go down to 3 cents; as long as cotton is 7 cents we can make money."

A comparison of prices of various agricultural products in 1881 and 1896 shows that during the latter year the Southern farmer, in spite of the general decline in prices, got more for his main crop—cotton—than in 1881. In 1896 eight pounds of cotton would pay for as much wheat as eleven pounds would pay for in 1881. A bale of cotton would pay for just twice as many bushels of corn or oats in 1896 as in 1881, and now a bale of cotton will pay for more wheat and twice as much corn or oats as it would in 1881.

BOSTON REFUSES TO SELL.

When the great Calumet and Hecla copper mine declared its extra dividend recently it was quite natural that the shares should advance in response to investment demand. The company never has failed to reward Boston's confidence, and has paid liberally when grievous disappointment pursued Boston favorites among railway enterprises and in other fields. With revival of investment interest consequent upon the return of confidence since the election, the Calumet and Hecla shares have been in brisk demand, and the rise from $325 to $390 in price since the year began was believed to be explained quite fully by this fact, together with the undoubted strength of the market for copper.

"But it seems," according to The Boston Transcript, "that there was another possibility at work to advance the stock. The European capitalists who are buying American mines freely, having purchased the great Anaconda properties in Montana, turned toward Boston's greatest copper mine and negotiations were started looking to a sale. We understand that while some of the stockholders were willing to sell at $400 per share, others were not. If the mine were worth $40,000,000 to European capitalists it was worth that and more to its Boston owners. The Michigan laws require the approval of three-fifths of the shares in order to make such a sale valid, and this proportion was not obtainable.

"Of course it does not follow that the affair is 'off,' but as the majority of stockholders now feel they are indisposed to transfer the mine, believing that now that it has reached so high and profitable a stage of development they are warranted in remaining its owners and realizing the profits themselves. We must own that in this idea Boston is to be congratulated. We do not want to lose all of our best monuments of enterprise, and this great mine is one of the most imposing results of Boston energy and ability."

SOME CHICAGO OPINIONS.

C. A. Whyland & Co.—It is believed in the room that this week has seen the covering of the last, with one exception, of the large short interests which have been outstanding to a greater or less extent since last Fall. There remains one old short interest, concerning which there have been many conjectures. It has been in the market for months, and, in fact, appearing through different houses, is believed to have been a factor in speculation for several years. At present the brokers representing it take leading stocks freely, and during the last few months have borrowed just the same, no matter whether the market went up or down.

F. G. Logan—New York Central will be held and bought with a steady market, as the refunding of its bonds will inure favorably to the stock, as in the case of Lake Shore.

King, Alward & Co.—It is computed that the short interest has increased 50,000 shares in local market.

J. H. Wrenn & Co.—Sage says that if the Stock Exchange does not renew contract people must not expect present rate of dividends to continue on Western Union.

U. G. Peters & Co.—Sugar stock acts strong on tape, and the public do not believe that they will eventually get what they want. On the other hand, a party well posted says that the tariff now proposed, if carried out, would mean no dividend on common stock.

Jamieson & Co.—In the market for commercial paper some firmness is shown, and the banks quote a steady 4 per cent. rate, but so far there has been no reflection in the call or time loan market. At the same time bankers look for higher rates all around within six weeks. Trade reports are conflicting, being good from certain sections and disappointing elsewhere.

Breese & Cummings—It is believed that quite a large amount of Omaha has been marketed. Selling is said to have begun on Wednesday, and to have continued as the market would take stock since. The policy pursued is said to have been to run up the price rapidly about a point, and then sell on the reaction. Orders have been distributed a good deal. One house is credited with having marketed on a scale every ¼ up.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo (Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	73	75
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols.	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	62	65
Kings County Traction	39	41
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	125	145
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	198	202
Third Avenue R. R.	161	162
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	19	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	94	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	64	67
Hoboken Ferry 5s	97	99
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	50	55
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	98
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	65
Union Ferry stock	62	63
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	207	210
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	63
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	238	243
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	53	53½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	89	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	106	106½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	98	98¾
San Paul Gas bonds	79	81
Standard Gas, New York	86	88
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	111	113
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	67	69
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	93	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	29	32
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	99
Lorillard Company pf	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	50
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds.	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	18
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	271	272
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	40	45
Union Typewriter	7½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	80	83

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro Pneumatic	¾	1
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d	...	69
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	131	133
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	16¾	17½
Trow Directory pf.	31	35

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	220
Am. Exchange	173	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	160
Central National	140	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	156
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	285
Commerce	206	New York County	685
Continental	133	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	170
East River	135	Park	265
Fifth Avenue	2900	People's	210
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	104
Fourth National	178	Republic	150
Gallatin National	310	Seaboard National	169
Garfield National	590	Second National	425
German-American	110	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New York	113
Hanover	320	Third National	90
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	90
Imp. & Traders'	525	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Mfrs'	185	Western National	114
Lincoln National	750		

There were sales of 10 shares of New York County at 800 and 10 shares Importers and Traders' at 535.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63@63¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 63c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48¾@50¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 443,050.23 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 11-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1 as compared with the last four years:

Exports Jan. 1 to date	$1,050,056
Imports in the same period	1,039,312
Net exports	$10,744
Net imports, 1896	3,996,142
Net exports, 1895	17,671,385
Net exports, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports, 1893	29,298,134

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .07@.08; 200 Horn Silver at 1.75, and 400 Pharmacist at .15.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $8,107,256, against $7,015,834 in the preceding week, and $6,304,882 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $85,071,748, against $84,308,377 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 23.—Business was of fair volume with interest distributed quite well. The selling of sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from New York began early, but for a time home specialties rather tended to display strength—steadiness, at any rate. In the middle of the day prices yielded in sympathy with Wall Street. Montana opened 1⅛ higher than yesterday's closing price at 129, but fell back to 127, closing at 127¾. The bids of one quarter of one per cent. to call the stock at 130 this week were repeated and one eighth of one per cent. was bid to call it at that to-morrow. Pioneer Gold sold at 3⅝ and 700 shares loaned flat, showing the character of late selling. Butte was off ⅜ at 18⅛, Centennial lost ½, to 7¼; Tamarack 1, to 119; Osceola ¼, to 31½. Quincy scrip 1½, to 98½, and stock ½, to 106; Gold Coin maintained activity and strength at 4¾. Merced losing ½, to 9¼; West End Street was ¼ higher, at 71¼, and Boston and Maine gained ½, to 161. Atchison preferred came down ⅝, to 22; Bonanza gained five cents more to 65 cents; Ridge appeared at 1¼, assessment paid; United States Oil lost ¼, to 16, and Illinois Steel lost 1¼, to 32¼. Dominion Coal gained ⅞, to 8; Bell Telephone rose 2, to 224; Gas seconds improved 1, to 66; Atchison adjustments were off ⅝, at 46½. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Atchison new	11½	11½
Atchison pf.	21¾	22½
Boston & Albany	...	215
Boston & Lowell	213	214
Boston & Maine	160	...
C., B. & Q.	74½	74¾
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards	103¾	104¼
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	...	107¾
Chicago & West. Michigan	6	93
Fitchburg pf.	...	35
Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	32	60
Maine Central	121	125
Mexican Central	8 1-16	8¼
New England pf.	...	173
N. Y., N. H. & H.	172½	...
Old Colony	177¾	16¾
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	16	6¼
Union Pacific	6	71¾
West End	70½	...
West End pf.	92	2
Wisconsin Central	...	

Bonds.

American Bell Telephone 7s	103½	104
Atchison 4s, new	80	...
Atchison adjust. 4s	46	46½
Burl. & Mo. River ex. 6s	117½	...
Burl. & Mo. River non-ex. 6s	107	...
Chicago, Burl. & North. 1st 5s	104	...
Chicago, Burl. & North. 2d 5s	103¾	100
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s	116	...
C., B. & Q. convert. 5s	...	102
C., B. & Q. Iowa 4s	98	...
C., M. & St. P., Dak. 6s	121½	...
C., M. & St. P., W. V. 6s	119	...
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards 5s	109	109½
Chicago & North. Mich. 5s	42	...
Chicago & West. Mich. 5s	52	...
Cons. Railway of Vt. 1st 5s	55	...
Detroit, Lans. & No. 7s	55	...
Fre., Elk. & M. V. 1st 6s	128½	...
Fre., Elk. & M. V. uns. 6s	127½	...
K. C., Clinton & Spr. 5s	50	...
K. C., Fort Scott & M. 6s	...	81
K. C., Mem. & Birm. 4s	68	...
K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	22½	...
K. C. & M. R. Bridge 5s	90	...
K. C., St. Jo & C. B. 7s	...	122
Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s	...	90
Lou., Ev. & St. L. 1st 6s	100½	...
Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s	107	...
Mexican Central con. 4s	66	67¼
Mexican Central 1st con. inc. 3s	15	17
Mexican Central 2d con. inc. 3s	...	8½
New England Telephone 6s, 1899	102	...
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex coup.	120	...
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex coup.	113½	...
Ogdens. & Lake Cham. 6s	82	...

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	...	4
Allouez	...	1
Arnold	3¼	3⅜
Atlantic	21½	...
Bonanza	.60	.70
Boston & Cripple Creek	.20	.30
Boston & Montana	127⅝	128
Butte & Boston, 3d as. pd	18¼	18¼
Calumet & Hecla	375	380
Centennial	7¼	7½
Copper Falls	4½	...
Franklin	11	11½
Gold Coin Mines	4⅝	4¾
Humboldt	...	.60
Kearsarge	16¼	...
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	7
Osceola	31½	32
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	6
Quincy	105	106
Quincy scrip, 3d inst. pd	95	99
Santa Fe, (gold)	12¾	13¼
Tamarack	118	119
Tamarack, Jr.	16½	17
Tecumseh	2¾	...
Wolverine	9⅞	9⅞

Miscellaneous.

Americal Bell Tel.	222½	225
Dominion Coal	8	8¼
Dominion Coal pf.	75	80
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	155
Erie Tel.	...	35
General Electric	34	34½
General Electric pf.	73½	76
Illinois Steel	32¾	33½
Lamson Con. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	...	.80
New England Telephone	...	102
Street Railway & Ill. prop.	...	30
United States Oil	15¾	...
United States Rubber	14¾	15¼
United States Rubber pf.	61½	62
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	*49¼	*50¼

Unlisted Securities.

American Sugar Refs.	112¾	113
American Sugar Refs. pf.	103½	104
Bay State Gas	5	5¼
Ft. Wayne Electric	.50	1
Merced Gold Mining	9¼	9¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	13¾	14

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The feature of the local market to-day was the strength of Lehigh Valley, which gained about one point over yesterday's closing. The balance of the railway list moved irregularly, developing a downward tendency in sympathy with New York. Of the traction issues Philadelphia and Union were steady to firm, particularly the first mentioned. Others of the city passenger list were erratic and inclined to work ta a lower level. The specialties were the soft spot of the market, and in a number of instances, notably Bethlehem and Cambria Iron stocks, showed actual weakness. The closing was unsettled. Lehigh Valley's strength was due to the favorable result of the State of Pennsylvania's suit against the company for $108,235 for taxes. The court gave judgment for only $6,710 against the Lehigh Valley. The company had paid $80,000 on account and appealed as to the balance. It will therefore recover $73,990. There is a report current here tonight that Expert Little, who is examining the company's books for J. P. Morgan & Company, has found the floating debt several millions larger than has been stated. Closing prices of the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23¾	23⅞
Pennsylvania	53	53¼
Reading 3d as.	11⅛	11 3-16
Lehigh Navigation	39	39⅛
Reading gen. 4s, t. c.	81¼	81½
El. & People's 4s	72	72⅝
Western New York & Pennsylvania	2⅝	2¾
Metropolitan Traction	106	107
Philadelphia Traction	69

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 23, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
147	150	100	Adams Express	148½	148½	148½	148½	.....
111	113	68	American Express	111½	112	111½	112	.....
12¼	12¾	1,665	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
31⅜	32½	1,020	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	33	31½	31½	—1½
113	113⅛	29,790	American Sugar Refs.	114¼	114⅜	112½	113	—1⅝
103	104	130	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104	104	104	104	.....
75½	76	2,265	American Tobacco	76	76	75½	75¾	— ¼
105½	106	214	American Tobacco pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	—2
9	10¼	100	Ann Arbor	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅝	1,040	At., T. & S. F.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
22	22⅜	5,194	At., T. & S. F. pf.	22½	22½	21⅞	22	— ½
10¼	10⅜	150	Bay State Gas	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
97	99	5	Brooklyn Union Gas	89	89	89	89	.....
48	48¼	1,351	Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	47⅞	48¼	—1¼
17¼	17¾	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
74½	74⅝	20,465	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76⅜	76⅝	74⅜	74⅝	—2
80	80⅜	13,552	Chicago Gas	81	81⅝	80	80⅛	—1
3	5	100	Chicago Great West.	4	4	4	4	—1
76⅝	76¾	21,290	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	77⅜	77⅜	76½	76⅝	—1
137½	138	30	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	137	138	137	138	.....
107¼	107½	5,130	Chicago & Northw.	108½	108⅝	107¼	107¼	—1⅝
66⅜	66⅞	6,830	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68¼	68¼	66⅝	66⅝	—1⅜
20⅜	20⅞	2,265	C., C., C. & St. L.	31	31	29¾	29⅞	—1½
20½	22	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	4¼	15	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
150½	157	740	Consolidated Gas Co.	157½	157½	156½	156⅞	—1⅛
107½	107⅝	1,518	Delaware & Hudson	108	108	107⅝	107⅝	—1¼
154	154½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	154¼	154¼	154¼	154¼	—2¾
38⅞	39¼	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	39¼	39¼	39	39	— ½
106	108	400	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	106⅝	107	106½	106½	+ ½
13⅜	13⅞	10	Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
34½	34⅝	1,800	General Electric	34⅝	34⅝	34	34¼	— ⅛
94	95¼	110	Illinois Central	95	95	95	95	—1
33	34⅛	800	Illinois Steel Co.	33	33	32¾	33	— ⅛
6½	6¾	100	Iowa Central.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
24	24½	50	Laclede Gas	24	24	24	24	.....
65¼	67	194	Lake Erie & West.	67	67	67	67	.....
48	48¼	4,235	Louisville & Nashville	48½	49⅝	48	48	— ⅝
84¼	84½	5,332	Manhattan Con.	85	85	83¾	84¼	—1
105½	107½	150	Metropolitan Traction	107	107	107	107	+ ½
95	98	70	Michigan Central	99	99	97	97	.....
41½	45	600	Minnesota Iron	45	45	42½	42½	—5½
12⅜	12¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ½
30	30¼	3,960	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31	31	30	30	—1¼
17⅞	18	1,570	Missouri Pacific	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
23¼	23⅜	260	National Lead Co.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
90¾	91½	23	National Lead Co. pf.	92	92	91	91	.....
85⅜	85⅞	20,521	New Jersey Central	88¾	88⅞	84⅜	85¾	—3½
100	100⅛	8,251	New York Central	101½	101¾	99⅝	100⅛	—1⅝
170	173	8	N. Y., N. H. & H.	172¼	172¼	172¼	172¼	.....
12⅜	13½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ½
30¼	30⅝	350	N. Y., C. & S.L. 2d pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31½	— ½
8¼	8½	148	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ½
24	24½	210	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¼
27	28	9	Nor. & West. pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	.....
12⅝	13	623	Northern Pacific	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
35⅞	36⅛	6,012	Northern Pacific pf.	36½	36½	35⅝	36	— ¾
14⅝	14⅝	650	Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	12¼	250	Oregon R. L., wh. iss.	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
26½	26⅞	1,485	Pacific Mail.	27¼	27¼	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
22¼	22½	10,895	Philadelphia & Read.	23¼	23¼	22¼	22¼	—1
45⅜	46	3,045	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	46½	46⅜	46	46¼	— ⅜
27¾	28¼	300	P. & R. 2d pf., w. iss.	28⅛	28¼	28	28	—2½
12	14	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	13	13	13	13	.....
160	161	175	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	162	162	160	160½	.....
4¾	5	350	St. L. & S. F.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
38¾	39½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
13¾	14½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
3¾	4	24	St. Louis Southw.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
19	23	22	St. Paul & Duluth	19	19	19	19	.....
59⅞	60	10,769	St. Paul & Omaha	61½	61⅞	59½	59⅞	—2½
14	14⅜	700	Southern Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	651	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27½	27⅞	2,840	Southern Railway pf.	28¼	28¼	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
6½	6⅞	940	Standard R. & T.	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26¾	27	1,610	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27	27½	26⅝	27	— ⅛
9	9¼	505	Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	.....
162	162½	75	Third Avenue	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	.....
6¼	6⅜	1,920	Union Pacific	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
57¼	57⅜	2,125	U. S. Leather pf.	57½	57⅝	57¼	57⅜	— ⅛
14½	15	100	United States Rubber.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
61¼	62¼	431	U. S. Rubber pf.	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝	+ ¼
13¾	14	575	Wabash pf.	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
100	102	7	Wells-Fargo Express.	101½	101½	101½	101½	.....
83¾	84	3,210	Western Union Tel.	84	84	83	84	+ ¼
1	1⅝	100	Wheeling & L. E.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3½	4½	60	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	5	5	5	5	.....
Sales.		217,007						

Silver.

63	63¾	30,000	Bullion certificates	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅝

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	Col & Ninth Av 1st	Oregon R & N 1st
7,000 78	4,000 ..... 115¾	5,000 ..... 113¼
3,000 ..... 77¾	1,000 ..... 115⅞	Peo & Eastern 1st
Am Tobacco Co scrip	Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 6s	3,000 73
2,000 ..... 72½	1,000 ..... 90½	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Del, S S & A 5s	11,000 ..... 81⅝
2,000 ..... 79¾	5,000 101	P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
At, T & S F gen 4s	East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	2,000 ..... 109⅜
22,000 83	20,000 ..... 109⅝	Pitts & West 1st
6,000 ..... 82⅞	1,000 ..... 109¼	2,000 ..... 70½
500 ..... 82¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	2,000 ..... 70⅜
48,000 83	2,000 110	Rich & Danv 6s
16,000 ..... 82⅞	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	5,000 ..... 122¼
66,000 83	25,000 ..... 99⅞	Rio Grande West 1st
2,000c 83¼	Erie 2d mortgage	2,000 73
76,000 83	1,000 ..... 117½	3,000 ..... 72⅜
1,000 ..... 82⅞	Erie 4s prior bonds	St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Tr Co certfs
113,000 83	25,000 ..... 94¼	10,000 ..... 53½
Adjustment 4s	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s	9,000 ..... 53¾
1,000 ..... 46⅝	4,000 ..... 109⅝	10,000 54
21,000 ..... 46½	2,000 ..... 109½	St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
5,000 ..... 46¼	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	8,000 ..... 102⅝
At & Pac gtd 4s certfs of deposit	5,000 ..... 93½	Cairo, Ark & T 1st
2,000 52	L S & M So 1st coup	2,000 ..... 102½
At & Pac inc	9,000 ..... 113¾	St L & Iron Mount 5s
10,000c ..... ¼	4,000 113	2,000 75
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, registered	L S & M So 2d coup	St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 ..... 85¼	1,000 ..... 124½	3,000 ..... 96½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	49,000 124	1,000 97
4,000 119	L S & M So 2d reg	St L S W 1st
5,000 ..... 119½	35,000b3 124	3,000 68
Brooklyn Elev 1st	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	St P, M & M 1st consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
2,000 ..... 75½	1,000 ..... 115⅜	5,000 ..... 106½
5,000 76	Long Island G M 4s	5,000 ..... 106⅝
Brooklyn Elev 2d	2,000 ..... 87½	St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s
5,000 44	2,000 88	4,000 ..... 92¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	Louis & Nash, unified gold 4s	3,000 ..... 92½
7,000 ..... 110¼	7,000 80	San An & Ar Pass 4s
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st	1,000 59
2,000 93	2,000 ..... 120¼	2,000 ..... 58½
6,000 ..... 93½	N O & Mobile 2d	So Pac of Cal 5s consld
11,000 94	5,000 ..... 102⅜	10,000 ..... 87¼
Canada So 1st gtd	Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s	4,000 87
5,000 ..... 109⅝	5,000s20F 115	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Canada Southern 2d	I & D Div	2,000 90
10,000 ..... 105¼	1,000 133	1,000 ..... 89⅞
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s	South Minn Div	20,000 90
10,000 ..... 91¾	1,000 ..... 117⅞	Standard R & T inc
13,000 92	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	2,000 17
10,000 ..... 92⅛	15,000 ..... 102½	Standard R & T 6s
Cent of N J gen 5s	Minn & St L con 5s	3,000 ..... 67½
34,000 112	9,000 ..... 103¼	7,000 67
Registered	Missouri Pacific 3d	3,000 ..... 66¾
4,000 110	5,000 98	2,000 ..... 66⅞
1,000 ..... 110¾	5,000 99	20,000 66
15,000 ..... 111½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000 ..... 66¼
Cent of N J deb 6s	21,000 ..... 84½	1,000 ..... 66½
1,000 110	Mo, K & T 2d	Tex & N O cons 5s
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	1,000 ..... 59⅛	10,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 102⅛	Mobile & Ohio new 6s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s	15,000 119	6,000 89
3,000 ..... 102½	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	6,000s20F 89
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	5,000 ..... 67¾	Tex & Pac 2d inc
15,000 ..... 101¾	Morris & Essex con gtd	10,000 ..... 21¼
Chi, B & Q 5s S F	2,000 ..... 143½	15,000 21
3,000 105	N Y Cent deb 4s reg	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	10,000 104	8,000 ..... 68½
5,000 100	N Y, O & W con 5s	5,000 ..... 67½
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s	2,000 110	Union Elev 1st 6s
4,000 ..... 101¼	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	19,000 ..... 74⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	4,000 94	5,000c 74⅜
13,000 ..... 100½	Norf & So 1st 5s	5,000 ..... 74⅜
5,000 ..... 100¾	5,000 ..... 104½	3,000 ..... 74⅜
5,000 101	Nor Pac 1st 6s	10,000 ..... 74⅜
5,000 ..... 101¼	2,000 ..... 116¼	Union Pac 1st, 1898, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
6,000 ..... 101¼	Nor Pac 1st 6s	1,000 ..... 103¾
3,000 ..... 101¾	5,000s20F 116½	Union Pac ext S F 8s, Tr Co certfs
5,000 ..... 101¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	40,000s5F 91½
5,000 ..... 101⅝	5,000 54	Union Pac gold 6s col tr notes
Chicago & Erie 1st	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	23,000 ..... 102¼
5,000 ..... 111½	100 ..... 88½	10,000 ..... 102⅜
Chi & N W cons 7s	17,000b3 ..... 88¼	10,000 102
2,000 ..... 141½	12,000 ..... 88¼	Wabash 1st 5s
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	75,000 88	2,000 ..... 106⅝
3,000 105	21,000 ..... 88⅛	Wabash 2d mtge 5s
Registered	Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	4,000 ..... 67¼
5,000 ..... 103¼	3,000 103	1,000 ..... 66⅞
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	9,000 ..... 103¼	West Shore gtd 4s
5,000 110	2,000 ..... 103½	2,000 ..... 107¼
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	Ohio Southern 1st	Registered
1,000 95	10,000 90	49,000 106
Col Coal & Iron 6s	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000 94	10,000 77	6,000 36
4,000 92	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div	
Col, H V & T 5s	1,000 ..... 101½	
4,000 73		
2,000s3 73		
Den & Rio Grande 4s		
3,000 89		

Total sales $1,597,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	961	961	916
2d week March..	$89,741	$77,481	$79,847
From Jan. 1.....	818,167	824,869	778,381
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week March..	$21,122	$20,455	$17,992
From Jan. 1.....	255,598	246,380	196,078
ALLEGHENY VALLEY month of February—			
Gross earnings ..	169,321	171,823	169,058
Operating ex. ...	112,399	119,052	114,778
Net earnings ...	56,922	52,770	54,280
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings ..	340,719	360,539	345,722
Operating ex. ...	227,479	253,588	230,287
Net earnings ...	119,239	106,951	115,434
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for January—			
Gross earnings ..	472,492	480,816	501,775
Operating ex. ...	359,432	369,761	329,660
Net earnings ...	113,060	120,055	172,113
From July 1—			
Gross earnings ..	3,612,531	3,940,612	3,827,542
Operating ex. ...	2,509,861	2,663,113	2,372,516
Net earnings ...	1,102,670	1,275,499	1,455,026

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange:

$10,000 Mechanical Rubber Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1918, 96.

All the right, title, and interest of Orrin D. Person, receiver, in and to certain stocks, bonds, notes, coupons, and other evidences of indebtedness formerly owned by John F. Zebley, $5 for lot.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	*.04	*.04
Belcher	.17	*.18
Best & Belcher	.67	.65
Challar	1.20	1.10
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.10
Crown Point	.18	.....
Gould & Curry	.38	.29
Hale & Norcross	.82	.80
Mexican	.25	.25
Nevada Queen	*.07	*.07
Ophir	.92	.88
Potosi	*.89	.34
Savage	.30	.29
Sierra Nevada	.50	.25
Standard	1.65	.....
Union Consolidated	.28	.26
Utah	*.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.25	.28

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.06	.04¾
Anaconda	.54	.54½
Argentum	.28	.32
Blue Bell	.05¼	.05¼
Consolidated	.10¼	.10¼
Elkton	1.20½	1.23½
Gibson	.20	.22½
Golden Fleece	.25½	.25½
Grouse	.06¾	.07
Isabella	.43	.43
Jefferson	.11	.10½
Pharmacist	.14	.14½
Portland	.83	.83
Rosa	.08½	.08½
Union	.20½	.21
Work	.07¼	.07

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	95½	...	Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	4	4½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	48
4s, r., 1907	110⅞	111¼	Consol. Coal	34	40	Mobile & Ohio	20	22
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Den. & R. G.	9¾	10¾	Morris & Essex	164	165½
4s, r., 1925	123	123¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	7¾	8¾	Nat. Lin. Oil	12	13
4s, c., 1925	123	123½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	80	Nat. Starch	3½	6
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114¼	D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	52½	60	Nat. St. 1st pf.	52½	60
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114¼	D., S. S. & A.	3	4	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	18
Currency 6s, 1898	103¾	...	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	9½	New Cent. C.	5½	8
Currency 6s, 1899	106¾	...	Ed. E. Ill. of Bkln	102	..	New England	..	37
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	...	Eighth Avenue	340	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	73
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...	Ev. & T. H.	25	31	Norfolk & So.	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	Norfolk & West.	12¾	14
Alb. & Sus.	175	...	Flint & P. M.	8	10½	North Am.	4¼	4¾
Am. Coal	110	120	Flint & P. M. pf.	32	40	Ohio Southern	..	5
Am. Cotton Oil	11	13	Gt. North. pf.	120	123	Ont. Mining	8½	11
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	56¼	57½	G. B. & W.	30	40	Oreg. R. & N.	11	20
Am. T. & C.	87	91	G. B. & W., Deb.	..	..	Ore. R. & N. pf.	41	44
Ann Arbor pf.	25	26½	G. B. & W., Deb., A	..	50	Penn. Coal	320	..
At. & Pac.	⅛	¼	B.	..	5	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Balt. & Ohio	15¼	16	Harlem	298	..	Peo. & East	3	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2	4	Homestake	35	40	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	46	50
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Iowa Central pf.	22	25	P., Ft. W. & C.	162	168
Brooklyn R. T.	20¾	21½	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	50	Quicksilver	1	3
Brunswick Co.	⅜	½	Joliet & Chi.	156	..	Quicksilver pf.	..	10
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	20	Kan. & Mich.	4	7	Rens. & Sar.	178	186
B., R. & P. pf.	..	67½	Keok. & D. M.	2⅜	4	Rich. & Dan.	38½	39½
B., C. R. & N.	71	..	K. & D. M. pf.	12	13½	Rio G. W. pf.	118½	118½
Canadian Pacific	48½	49¼	Keokuk & West.	30	40	R., W. & O.	117½	118½
Central Pacific	9	9½	Lacl'de Gas pf.	74	80	Second Avenue	125	150
Chi. & Alton	164	170	L. E. & W.	16½	17	Sixth Avenue	198	202
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..	L. E. & W. pf.	65¼	67	St. L. S. W. pf.	10	10¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	..	50	Lake Shore	..	168	St. P. & Dul. pf.	..	90
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Long Island	43	49	St. P., M. & M.	117	119
Clev., L. & W.	40	50	Mah. Coal R.	105	115	St. P. & O. pf.	140	144
Clev. & Pitts.	164	170	Mah. Coal pf.	103	115	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	⅞	Man. Beach	3	10	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Col. C. & I. D. pf.	1½	3	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	U. P., D. & G.	1¾	2⅛
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	1	1½	U. S. Express	37	40
Com. Cable	156	175	Minn. & St. L.	18	19½	U. S. Leather	7½	7⅞
			M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	79	West. Union Beef.	5¾	7

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
320	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13	13	12½	12½
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32	32	31⅞	31⅞
19,940	Am. Sug. Refs.	114⅝	114⅝	112½	112⅝
180	Am. Tobacco	76⅞	76⅞	75½	75⅝
80	A., T. & S. F.	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
60	A., T. & S. F. pf.	22¼	22¼	21⅞	21⅞
110	Canada South.	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾
80	C., C., C. & St. L.	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼
3,730	Chicago Gas.	81	81⅝	80	80⅛
2,460	C., R. I. & Pac.	68¼	68¼	66⅝	66⅞
9,360	C., B. & Q.	76⅞	76⅞	74½	74⅝
9,580	C., M. & St. P.	77⅝	77⅝	76¾	76¾
730	C., St. P., M. & O.	61⅞	61⅞	59¾	60
7,650	Cent. of N. J.	88¾	88¾	84⅜	85⅞
80	Ch. & Northwest.	108¼	108¼	107½	108
10	Del. & Hudson	107½	107½	107½	107½
20	Gen. Electric	34	34	34	34
780	Louis. & Nash.	48½	48½	47⅞	48
1,580	Manhattan	85½	85½	83⅝	84¼
510	Mo. Pacific	18¼	18¼	17⅞	18
70	Mo., K. & T. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
400	Nor. Pac. pf.	36½	36½	35¾	35¾
10	Nor. Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
3,380	N. Y. Central	101⅞	101⅞	99¾	101¼
2,050	Phil. & Read	23	23	22¼	22¼
60	Southern pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
10	Stand. R. & T.	7	7	7	7
80	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
120	Union Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼
60	U. S. Leather pf.	57⅝	57½	57¼	57¼
500	West. Union	83⅛	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜

63,950

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A., T. & S.F. gen.	83¼	83¼	82⅞	82⅞
1,000	Can. South. 2d	108¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
5,000	C., H. V. & T. 5s	73	73	73	73
3,000	Iowa Cent. 1st	93½	93½	93¼	93¼
8,000	Texas Pacific 2d	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
4,000	Union El. 1st	74¼	74½	74¼	74½

$36,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 23d day of March, 1897:

Cash in the Treasury.

Gold coin	$148,244,204
Gold bullion	40,822,716
Total	$189,066,920
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,395,919
Balance	*$151,671,001
Standard silver dollars	$382,806,544
Silver bullion	823,427
Total	$383,629,971
Net outstanding silver certificates	364,071,549
Balance	19,558,422
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,751,727
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	107,491,553
Total	$117,243,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,243,280
United States notes	96,457,438
Net outstanding currency certificates	75,045,000
Balance	21,412,438
Treasury notes of 1890	$26,641,424
National bank notes	12,782,267
Fractional silver coin	15,958,884
Fractional currency	100
Minor coin	1,300,771
Deposits in National banks	16,331,196
Bonds and interest paid	624,286
Total	$73,638,930
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,418,313
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,341,042
Disbursing officers' balances	29,446,769
Post Office Department account	3,931,075
Miscellaneous items	2,481,149
Total	$47,618,349
Balance	26,020,580
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$218,562,442

Receipts.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$850,337	$17,447,452	$107,946,240
Internal revenue	228,908	9,281,660	108,516,941
Miscellaneous	6,393	1,082,741	17,690,566
Total	$885,643	$27,811,855	$234,153,748

Expenditures.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Civil and miscellaneous	$251,000	$4,120,000	$68,706,515
War	5,000	2,793,000	37,288,469
Navy	...	2,448,000	25,487,432
Indians	...	2,557,000	10,718,124
Pensions	576,000	12,083,000	107,722,259
Interest	...

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and at Auction.

F. Vivanti has bought of Isaac Mayer and Victor Kallman the five-story brick flat, with store, 25.11 by 80, on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundredth Street.

C. H. and E. A. Thornton have sold to Mrs. Mary Dustman the three-story flat 2,092 Webster Avenue.

Dr. G. E. Doty has bought of Arthur C. Searles 216 West Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story English basement brick dwelling, 16.8 by 50 by 98.9, for about $14,500.

Martin E. Dotson, the colored real estate broker, has sold, for M. A. C. Levy, to J. A. Davis, the five-story tenement 215 West Eighteenth Street, and for the same party, to Mrs. Irving Houghtaling, the three-story dwelling 428 West Eighteenth Street, 20.5 by 92.

William Kennelly was the only auctioneer under whose auspices sales under the hammer took place yesterday. He sold in the Trinity Building Salesroom, by order of trustees to close the estate of Phillippina Haffner, deceased, 1,915 Third Avenue, a three-story frame building, with store, on lot 24 by 110, to Jeremiah Pangborn for $21,500, and 1,917 Third Avenue, a three-story frame building, to the same buyer, for $13,700; also, for the executor of the estate of Thomas Varker, deceased, 131 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, to Louis M. Jones for $19,200.

Mr. Kennelly sold, in partition, 126 St. Mark's Place, or East Eighth Street, a five-story brick flat, on lot 25.9 by 97.6, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, for $20,800, and in foreclosure 1,006 and 1,008 Brook Avenue, two four-story brick flats, with plot 53.1 by 147 by 50 by 164.9, to the plaintiff, the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, for $10,050.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Seventieth Street, north side, 220 feet west of West End Avenue, 80 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,136. Also Seventieth Street, north side, 300 feet west of West End Avenue, 100 by 100.5, one-story frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $15,110.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George L. Nichols, referee, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Bradhurst Avenue, 32.3½ by 100.6¾ by 21.7 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,252.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution, 1,726 Park Avenue, west side, 75.6 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores, all interest held by Victor Kallman, on Jan. 25, 1897; also 929 and 931 Park Avenue, east side, 51.1 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 53.3 by 100, two five-story brick flats, all interest held by Henry Degener on Jan. 25, 1897. Due on judgment, $3,278.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William .E. Stillings, referee, 27 Cherry Street, south side, about 190 feet west of Roosevelt Street, 20.6 by 68 by 25 by 67, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, R. Duncan Harris, referee, 304 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,658.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William C. Arnold, referee, East Broadway, north side, extending from Chatham Square to Catharine Street, 63.11½ by 46.11 by 61.2 in rear by 49, five-story brick lodging house, with stores; also, 152 South Street, north side, near Dover Street, 24.6 by north 70.6 by east 2.9 by north 7.6 by west 26.5 by south 76 to beginning, three story brick building; also, 44 to 48 New Bowery, west side, 76.4 feet south of James Street, 75.10½ by 22.5 by 55.2 by 79.2; also, block bounded west by Eighth Avenue 40.8½ south by Fifty-eighth Street 97.6¾ east by Broadway 75.8¾, and north by the Grand Circle 75.3¼, six-story brick hotel.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward T. Donnelly, referee, West Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, or River Avenue, south side, 1 foot east of land of Hudson River Railroad Company, runs east 650.6 across West Avenue as shown on the map of Riverdale to an alley by south 309 by west 680.6 by north 295 to beginning, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and outbuildings. Due on judgment, $31,108.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, receiver's sale, southwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 24.11 by 95, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 31 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 368 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.8½, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also, public auction sales, 22 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 2,430 Second Avenue, east side, 84.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 20 by 78, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; 48 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 339.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter G. Hennessy, referee, East Ninety-third Street, south side, 200.3 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.6 by 100.8, three-story and basement dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 535 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 225 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 40 by 90, Edward E. Ashley of 749 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.5, Daily & Carlson of 594 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $97,500.

Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, northeast corner, for a three-story brick dwelling and store, 16.3 by 42, John F. Hunt of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue, owner; A. Spence of 3 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

ALTERATIONS.

Nos. 135-137 Second Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick library, the German Hospital and Dispensary, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 18 feet east of Eighth Avenue, to a two-story brick store and offices, Frederick H. Walker of 701 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Theodore E. Thomson of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, lessees; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 158-160 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick building, Mrs. M. H. Woodhouse of 124 West Ninety-third Street, owner; L. D. Schneider, lessee; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $400.

No. 196 Liberty Street, alterations to a five-story brick and frame office building, McLanahan and Vanderpoel estates, 20 West Seventeenth Street, owners; Fidelity and Casualty Company, sub-lessees; R. H. E. Porter of 302 Boulevard, architect; cost, $300.

Central Park, opposite Eighty-fifth Street, alterations to a two-story stone storage house, Department of Public Parks; cost, $675.

No. 97-103 Cedar Street, alterations to a twelve-story brick office building, Fidelity and Casualty Company, owners; R. H. E. Porter, architect and agent; cost, $800.

No. 37 East Thirty-eighth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, Solomon Loeb of 37 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $900.

No. 330 East Seventy-third Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store, Franziska Hlavak of 1,597 Madison Avenue, owner; G. Knoche of 501 East Seventy-first Street, architect; cost, $1,300.

No. 62 Third Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling, Adolph Kaizmann of 44 St. Mark's Place, owner; Nathan Langer of 270 Madison Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 24.

CHERRY ST, s w corner of Rutgers Slip, 61.4x60; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to The Washington Life Insurance Company of New York.....$42,500

CHURCH ST, e s, 64.6 ft s of Walker St, 21.8x51.1; Alexander G. Hackstaff and wife to William G. Hackstaff..... 1

BOWERY, 356; Charles N. Ironside to Elizabeth Higgins..... 1

MANGIN ST, w s, 55.5 ft s of Stanton St, 15.9x100; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Esther Lebowitz..... 1

11TH ST, 53, n s, 25.3x85.4x25.5x87.4; Frederick Kuhn to William Beckmann..... 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 480; Arnold Lemoine and wife to Scheindel Baron..... 1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Lewis St, 25x80; George F. Frick and wife to Theodore Barth..... 1

22D ST, n s, 78.8 ft e of 10th Av, 15.8x98.9; Ella B. Emmett to Maria S. Simpson..... 1

WEST END AV, 515; Paul M. Herzog to E. Caroline Kopper..... 1

68TH ST, n s, 351 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5; Nelson J. Ferris to Mary C. T. Talbot..... 10

SAME PROPERTY; George G. Freer and wife to Nelson J. Ferris..... 10

AVENUE A, n w corner of 74th St, 32.3x100; Peter N. Stein and wife to Joseph Tauber..... 1

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Effingham B. Sutton to Ida S. Bowne..... 1,500

47TH ST, n s, 281.3 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.5; Thomas G. Roach to Mary J. Connelly, executrix, &c..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 86; Sabino Romolo to Barbara Romolo..... 1

MONROE ST, s s, 286.8 ft w of Pike St, 25x93; same to same..... 1

HENRY ST, 127; Henry Frohwitter to Alexander Finelite..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 281.3 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.5; Mary J. Connolly, as executrix, &c., to Mary E. Lynch..... 12,000

38TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 100x98.9; Margaret J. Kennedy and another to James Kennedy and another..... 32,500

BEAVER ST, 45; William Pinkus to Edward La Montagne..... 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, n w corner of 12th St, 25x100; Ellen M. Chambers to Alfred R. Conkling..... 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 100 ft n of 12th St, 28.6x155; same to Peter Schweickert..... 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 13th St, 25x100; same to Joseph E. Butterworth..... 1

184TH ST, s s, 480 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Antonio D. Andrea to Vingenza Malorina..... 5,000

BROOME ST, s w corner of Lewis St, 25x80; George F. Finck and wife to Theodore Barth..... 1

ROSEBERY AV, 687; Mary V. Holden to Rosa Nathan..... 2

108TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Rosie Karpas to Lilly R. Stern.. 1

125TH ST, 337 and 339 East; Joseph Taubler and wife to Thomas M. Stein and wife. 1

85TH ST, n s, 38.1 ft e of Lexington Av, 24.10x82; John V. Kelly to James Staus and wife..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; George H. McGuire to Emma Van Gelder..... 1

19TH ST, s s, Lot 619, map of Wakefield, 100x114; e s of Bronx Terrace, n part of Lot 1,176, same map, and n s of 161st St, 24.3 ft e of Morris Av, 16.5x140; David Thomson, referee, to C. Louise Wardrop..... 2,950

JACKSON AV, w s, 235.7 ft s of 165th St, 18.8x75; Fredrick J. Curry and wife to Thomas Flood..... 3,700

169TH ST, n s, 215.6 ft e of Boston Av, 50x98.4x50x98.7; William H. Wright to Arena A. Wright..... 10

SIMPSON, Jerome, to Ella B. Emmet; n s, 147.11 ft n of Home St, 40x100; Christopher F. Stein and wife to Daniel H. Olmstead..... 1

184TH ST, s e corner of Granite Place, 22.10x96.6x22.9x107.10; the Northern Improvement Company to Thomas H. Bopp. 1,400

184TH ST, s s, 22.10 ft e of Granite Place, 22x82.6x22.11x96.6; same to Thomas H. Bopp..... 1,175

FRANKLIN AV, s s, 25 ft s w from Lot 101, map of Village of Morrisania, 47.6x150; Mary M. Gulon and another to George Stolz..... 10

LOT 54, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Henry Lewine and wife to Charles Robinson..... 1,200

88TH ST, 204 to 210 West; Robert J. Blake and wife to Therese B. Lee..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 30.2 ft s of 57th St, 28x75; Annette Eilenbeck to William Stickel..... 20,000

OLIVER ST, w s, adjoining lands of Samuel Day and N. Allen, 25x50; Valentine Pressier to L. W. Davidson..... 10,600

457TH ST, s s, 383.2 ft w of 5th Av, 16.10x100; Therese B. Lee to R. I. Blake..... 40,000

71ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Moritz Brockman and wife to Bernard Katz..... 1

13TH ST, s s, Lot 344, map of Unionport, 100x216; Ella L. Allison and another to George Herold..... 2,100

100TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; J. V. Kelly to James Staus and wife..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 40 ft s of 128th St, 20x85; Morris D. Stevens and wife to Emil Woerner..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Wm. Phillips and wife to Alfred Abraham..... 100

119TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; same to David Price..... 100

119TH ST, n s, 193 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; same to Max Silberberg..... 100

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to Cornelia B. Seymour..... 16,200

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 118th St, 50x85; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to Herman G. Unger..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 113th St, 25.11x100; irregular; Richard H. L. Townsend and another, executors, to Gustav L. Lawrence..... 85,500

JACKSON AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; Joseph M. Lichtenauer and wife to same..... 13,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; same to Frederic de P. Foster. 13,000

123D ST, 350 West; Johanna Kruse to Barbara Pirung..... 15,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x100; George Dally and others to Thomas Jennett..... 1

144TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 100x99.11; Thomas Jennett to George Dally and another..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 617.7 ft w of Willis Av, 17x100; George H. McGuire to Emma Van Gelder..... 1

PENFIELD, Thomas D., to John Bussing, Jr.; Lots 214, 215, and 216, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, and part of Lot 375, map of West Mount Vernon, 3 years..... 2,500

SIMPSON, Maria S., to Ella B. Emmet; n s of 22d St, 78.8 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 8,500

TAUBER, Joseph, to Peter N. Stein; n w corner of 74th St and Avenue A, 3 years 5,500

THE RECTOR, &c., Church of the Redeemer, to J. Pierpont Morgan; s e corner of 82d St and Park Av, demand..... 25,000

THE PELHAMDALE LAND COMPANY to William L. Findley, as guardian, &c.; w s of Barretto St, 155.1 ft n of Spofford Av, 1 year..... 5,500

WILHELM, Christian, to Frank Rummel; n s of 156th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 1,000

WATERS, James H., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 82d St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 12,000

PRZEWORSKY, Annie, and husband to Pauline Matheslus; e s of Pitt St, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 4 years..... 15,000

SAME to India Wharf Brewing Company; same property, installments..... 2,872

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEERS, Lucius H., to Edmund A. Trouton..... $2,000

BERNINA, Carolina, to P. Caponigri... 1,000

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and Josephine Schmid to Edward Koehler..... 4,381

DAVIS, John C., and Robert, to Elise King, executrix of Elise Herring..... 7,000

LESE, Sarah, to Hyman D. Baker..... 1,025

LEMOINE, Arnold, to "Joe" Candy... 750

LEBOWITZ, Esther, to Eugene C. Potter. 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Hudson River Bank of New York..... 10,156

MELLERT, Emma M., to Emma M. Ostertag, (three assignments)..... 3,700

PECK, Joseph E., to Mary E. Crooker... 1,750

STONE, Sumner R. and Edwin, executors of Elizabeth B. Stone, to Elizabeth N. Mitchell..... 1,827

STONE, Sumner R., and Francis S. Pruner, executors, &c., to Caroline M. Hitchcock to Mary M. Stone..... 2,510

Lis Pendens.

106TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; G. Emily Reynolds against Marie Stewart and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

LOT at Frederick Ryer's land, near creek, runs n w to road from Salt Meadow to Read's Mill, &c.; Westchester; Samuel V. Lane against the Eastchester Development Company and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

118TH ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 123.11 x118.6x irregular; David E. Oppenheimer against Thomas R. White and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

147TH ST, s s, 415 ft w of Brook Av, 25x104.6x 25x102.1; Laura Manley against Lena Hogencamp and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

40TH ST, 219 West; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against John F. Pentz and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

40TH ST, 215 West; same against Brogun H. Osterhoudt and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

3D AV, 430; William E. Thorn, guardian, against Helen A. French and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

DELANCEY ST, 10 and 12; Abram Perelman against Max Juster and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

10TH ST, n s, 22 ft e of Dry Dock St, 42x75; Mary McCabe, as executrix, &c., against Thomas E. Cullen and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

53D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Edith N. Wharton against Charles J. Reinhard and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 23; James Morrison and another against Thomas W. Murray and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

LENOX AV, s w corner of 137th St, 25.4x75; John Madden against Morris Levy, (specific performance as to sale.)

116TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 24x 100.11; Alfred Belahauer against Robert S. Lloyd, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

COURTLANDT PLACE, 21, corner of 149th St, 25x 100; Christina Hohner against Johann Hohner and others, (to recover dower right.)

73D ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 24.11x102.2x 25x102.2; William M. Kingsland, as trustee, &c., against James H. Darrow and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

109TH ST, 313 East; Samuel Lutsbader, Jr., against F. G. Merckel, owner; John Kaiser, contractor..... $43

GREAT JONES ST, 46 to 52; Kugler & Wollens against Philip Gompechi, owner, and Thomas W. and C. B. Keogh, owners and contractors..... 157

SAME PROPERTY and 55 Great Jones St; the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company against Thomas W. Keogh, owner; Michael J. Loughran, contractor. 829

59TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Avenue A, runs n 174x w 2x n 26.10 to 60th St, x e, — to East River, x s — to 59th St x — to beginning; Lewis K. Davis against the New York Steam Heating Company, owner and contractor..... 7,294

JACKSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Lawrence Brothers against George Trembergen, owner; T. & G. Fuller, contractors..... 128

TREMONT AV, s w corner of Clinton Av, 25x100; same against Jacob Ramsteck, owner; T. & G. Fuller, contractors..... 82

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

150TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 75x100; Elizabeth Tracy on Henry A. Braker to H. J. McGuckin, as attorney. $1,400

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 733—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al.—Argument continued by Mr. Ed Baxter for the appellee, and concluded by George F. Edmunds for the appellant.

No. 223—The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle vs. The City of Seattle et al.; No. 224—The Seattle National Bank of Seattle vs. The City of Seattle et al.; No. 225—The Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle vs. The City of Seattle et al., and No. 226—The Washington National Bank of Seattle vs. The County of King, State of Washington, et al.—Argued by Harold Preston for the plaintiffs and by A. F. Burleigh and John K. Brown for the defendants.

No. 228—The American Harrow Company vs. John B. Shaffer, Commissioner of Revenue, et al. —Argument commenced by F. S. Blair for the appellant, and was continued by R. Taylor Scott for the appellees.

Adjourned until to-day. Call: Nos. 22, 11, original; 135, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 239, 240.

Calendar for Wednesday, March 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—31—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. McShane Manufacturing Company. 32—Hadden vs. Natchaug Silk Company. 86—National Button Works, Limited, vs. Wade. 47—Lowenfeld vs. Curtis. 50—Turner vs. Faultless Chemical Company. 52—Hewlett vs. Knapp. 53—Coburn Trolley Track Manufacturing Company vs. McCabe Manufacturing Company. 54—Huether vs. Kendig. 55—A. B. Dick Company vs. Wichelman. 56—Fisher vs. Graves. 57—Boston and Maine Railroad Company vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Sun Printing and Publishing Company, appellant, vs. Mayor, &c., of New York; City of Buffalo vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant; same vs. same; Amelia F. Baker vs. Eliza A. Mott and another, appellants; John Flynn, appellant, vs. George D. Lathrop, administrator, &c.; Mary M. Bingham vs. Daniel M. Tuttle, appellant; Mary C. Kruider, administratrix, &c., vs. William H. Woolverton, President, &c., appellant; in re probate of will of Adrian M. Suydam, deceased; William L. Andrews vs. Richard W. G. Welling, assignee, &c., appellant, and another; Yette Reich, administratrix, &c., vs. Henry A. Peck and another, appellants; Mayer Kahn vs. Chester W. Chapin, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Edward Fox, appellant, vs. Mayor, &c., of New York, &c.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Horace Anderson, substituted trustee, &c., appellant, vs. Isabelle M. Blood and another, impleaded, &c.—Judgment affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for defendants, with costs.

People vs. Martin Wolf, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Anthony Dey, ancillary executor, &c., appellant, vs. Ferdinand Greenbaum, impleaded, &c.; Henry J. McGucken, appellant, vs. Samuel W. Milbank and others.—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for defendants, with costs.

People ex rel. Albert A. Jordan, appellant, vs. James J. Martin and others, Police Commissioners.—Order reversed, the proceedings of the Police Board annulled, and the relator reinstated, with costs.

In re estate of John Callahan, deceased.—Judgment of General Term and decree of Surrogate reversed, with costs to the appellant, and the case remitted to the Surrogate's Court with directions to suspend the entry of any decree in the accounting proceeding ordering payment of the claim of the petitioner until she shall have established it before a competent tribunal.

Trustees of Amherst College and others vs. Thomas G. Rich and others, (motion for reargument;) Tobthy Ward, administratrix, &c., vs. Hattie Eliza Pratt, administratrix, &c., appellant, (motion to dismiss;) Mary Jane Hagner vs. Amos C. Hall and another, appellants, (motion to dismiss;) Gustave Heye, executor, &c., appellant, vs. Henry M. Tilford, executor, &c., (motion to dismiss;) Edward H. Myers and another vs. Clinton P. Payne and another, appellants, (motion to dismiss;) William G. Milligan, administrator, &c., vs. Octavius O. Cottele and another, appellants.—Denied, $10 costs.

Tobthy Ward, administratrix, &c., vs. Hattie Eliza Pratt, administratrix, &c., appellant.—Motion to revive and prefer granted.

Asa L. Rogers, assignee, &c., appellant, vs. Charles E. Pell and others.—Motion to dismiss denied, provided within ten days undertaking is served and appellant pays $10 costs, and in default motion granted.

Safety Electric Construction Company vs. Henry Creamer.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted, with accrued costs, with leave to move at Special Term to offset costs.

Clmeon B. Chittenden and others vs. Frederick W. Wurster, as Mayor, &c., and others, appellants.—Argued by Joseph A. Burr, corporation counsel, for appellants; Henry Yonge, J. Warren Green, and Edward M. Shepard for respondents.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 79, 87, 88, 95, 35, 36, 60, 1045.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Term — For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Daly, F. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from judgment of City Court,—5—Gombossy vs. Katz. 10—Flynn vs. Nell.

Appeals from District Courts.—40—Leahy vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6—Ellis vs. Parke. 12—People, &c. vs. Allen. 18—Levene vs. Davis. 20—Kornfeld vs. Haines. 24—Goldenberg vs. Goldring. 31—Sproul vs. Conklin. 38—Shrednecky vs. Norman. 39—Donnelly vs. Cowen. 41—Church vs. Murphy. 45—Rosenthal vs. Tisensky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—Kurtz vs. Pether and Riverside Wheelmen. 2—Saalfield Publishing Company vs. Bacon. 3—Sperry vs. Gissel. 4—Same vs. Westlake. 5—Same vs. Selvage. 6—Same vs. Driver. 7—Same vs. Graham. 8—Same vs. Stevenson. 9—People, &c., vs. White. 10—Same vs. Wikes. 11—Matter of Petterson. 12—Tillman vs. Daniel. 13—Botjer vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings. 14—Oil Seeds Pressing Company vs. Satterlee. 15—Gray vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. 16—Ryan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 17—Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c. 18—Powell vs. Gregory. 19—Masten vs. Tamsen. 20—Mathews vs. Shapiro. 21—Kee vs. Striker. 22—Keane vs. Boughton. 23—People, &c., vs. Edelman. 24—Hamilton vs. Hamilton. 25—Helleman vs. Sakariasen. 26—Matter of Tonnele. 27—Harrett vs. Bonfils Improvement Company. 28—Koehler vs. Keleher. 29—Lewis vs. Cohen. 30—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 31—Hoag vs. Cors. 32—Johnson vs. McKibbin. 33—Rossiter vs. Marshall Basin Mining Company. 34—Kind vs. Moses. 35—Flynn vs. Lynch. 36—Bibbins vs. Copeland. 37—Weber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 38—Bartlett vs. Coogan. 39—Folz vs. Coogan. 40—Gardner vs. Cohen. 41—Johnson vs. Tyng. 42—Matter of Ashley. 43—Hecla Powder Company vs. Hudson River Ore and Iron Company. 44—People ex rel. Eastchester Electric Company vs. Board of Electrical Control. 45—L. H. Gage Lumber Company vs. Lasher Lumber Company. 46—Behrendt vs. Faulhaber. 47—Morton vs. Muller. 48—Matter of Hornick. 49—Betz vs. Finlayson. 50—Harrison vs. Platt. 51—Matter of Greenblatt. 52—Goodwin vs. Comforti. 53—Gribben vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 54—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Mok. 55—People ex rel. Meyer vs. Fitch. 56—People ex rel. Flynn vs. same. 57—People ex rel. Barnett vs. same. 58—Nester vs. Post. 59—Du Flon vs. Warren. 60—Matter of William Roeber & Sons. 61—Department of Buildings vs. Hoffman. 62—Matter of Oneida Avenue. 63—Matter of Grand View Place. 64—Matter of Marcher Avenue. 65—Matter of Keppler Avenue. 66—Skilton vs. Canton. 67—Kennedy vs. the Mayor, &c. 68—Doll vs. Cooke. 69—Willard vs. Jenkins. 70—Robinson vs. Robinson. 71—Jackson vs. Erickson. 72—Steele & Johonson Manufacturing Company vs. Cooper. 73—Brackett vs. Holcombe. 74—Galligan vs. Lamb. 75—Williams vs. Williams. 76—Morgan vs. H. Clausen Brewing Company.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Acme Belting Company. 2—Berhard, Schumann & Cawood. 3—Chickering & Sons. 4—Comerford. 7—Danker. 8—Doelger. 9—Finegold. 10—Gerusheimer. 11—Hallenberg. 12—Henry. 13—Howes. 14—Jacobson Manufacturing Company. 15—Julio Claro Company. 16—Koch. 17—Londrigan. 18—McAdam. 19—McCallum. 20—Mortimer. 21—Myers. 22—Page. 23—Pritchert. 24—Powers. 25—Pritchard. 26—Purcell. 27—Raffloer-Schott Braiding Machine Company. 28—Reese. 29—Retail Grocers' Publishing Company. 30—Schram. 31—Sherry Cottage Company. 32—The Merriam Company. 33—T. New Roofing and Manufacturing Company. 34—New York Freestone Quarrying Company. 35—Uhrlicage. 36—Walte. 37—Westergreu. 38—Weyrauch. 39—Wheeler. 40—Wood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorces—4351—Flynn vs. Flynn. 4513—Farrell vs. Farrell. 4142—Greenwald vs. Greenwald. 4430—Segall vs. Segall. 4515—Laverty vs. Laverty. 3894—Porter vs. Porter. 4140—Laverty vs. Laurent. 4498—Scully vs. Scully. 4506—Kleinbaum vs. Kleinbaum. 4348—Manheim vs. Manheim. 4501—Lakefish vs. Lakefish. 4497—McAleer vs. McAleer. 4509—Vallyanno vs. Vallyanno. 4438—Maltzam vs. Maltzam.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—2857—Hamilton vs. Thomas. 4052—Ransom vs. Ransom. 4446—Price vs. Brown. 4536—Spellman vs. Hooschen. 4422—Davidson vs. Weed. 4198—Cunningham vs. Cunninghan. 4044—O'Brien vs. Union Railway Company. 2563—Hauser vs. Hauser. 1969—Kanitz vs. Hecht.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4537.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Keogh, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Zaring for the People.

1—Louis Nolte.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Calendar clear.

10177—Tannenbaum vs. Gottlieb. 11597—Tobin vs. Travers Brothers & Co. 11466—Kling vs. Irving National Bank. 11012—Wooley vs. Blumenthal. 10050—Perry vs. Woodcock. 11541—Abberly vs. Addicks. 11511—National Bank of Commerce vs. Kane. 11440—Firuski vs. Ferchland. 9466—Whitney vs. Sherin. 10424—Chamberlain vs. Niven.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI. for trial.

4717—Grezat vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3758—Capasso vs. Woolfolk. 5018—Liebman vs. Kearney. 5714—Norton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4461—Dinnean vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 4896—Jacquot vs. O'Neill. 6040—Berg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2932—Hagan vs. Quinn. 6240—Thornton vs. Lennon. 6299—Kattenhorn vs. O'Neill. 5347—Baker vs. Norton. 5629—Poland Paper Company vs. American Wheelman Publishing Company. 1209—Nixon vs. Zaricalday. 6078—Jacobs vs. Silverman. 9878—Doorley vs. O'Gorman. 4763—Werner vs. Rose. 1832—Eureka Diecutting Company vs. Lipman. 4221—Preston vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 5889—Simon vs. Bach. 5203—Egbert vs. Zoller. 5824—Mondolario vs. Casey.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M.

2403—Cassidy vs. Blaut. 5788—Percival vs. Gilman. 1138—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum. 2586—Pierce vs. Gillette. 2436—Lichenstein vs. Jarvis. 1001—Mercantile Co-operative Bank vs. Aleeman. 10720—Saunders vs. Agricultural Insurance Company. 5865—Gallagher vs. Baird. 5223—Markoe vs. Tiffany Company vs. 6904—New York Mutual Gaslight Company vs. Canavan. 6118—Fliess vs. Treadwell & Harris Baking Company. 4127—Waldron vs. Union Trust Company. 4802—O'Sullivan vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 5353—Sweet vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4075—Ware vs. Kerwin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. 1198—Contested will of Kristine Ihmannie, (two cases.)

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Elise Bruning, Fanny Herman, Leopold Hess, Lydia E. Manning, Daniel L

CROOK & PERHAM FAILURE.

Schedules Show Liabilities $428,346, Actual Assets $232,164.

Schedules of Crook & Perham, wholesale coal dealers at 1 Broadway, show total liabilities $428,346, of which $91,388 are direct and $336,958 contingent; nominal assets, $357,060; actual assets, $232,164. The contingent liabilities consist of indorsements on discounted notes of coal dealers in this city, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, and Baltimore.

The principal creditors on the contingent liabilities are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $55,519; National Broadway Bank, $46,868; National Bank of Commerce, $57,791; New York Produce Bank, $25,208; Third National Bank, $28,710; Phenix National Bank of Providence, $13,892; National Bank of Baltimore, $13,805; five banks in Hartford, $58,269; Weehawken Wharf Company, $9,384. The principal creditors on direct liabilities are the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, $37,606; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $18,543; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $6,230; New York, Susquehanna and Western Coal Company, $12,417; Finance Company of Philadelphia, $14,423.

The actual assets consist chiefly of stocks and bonds of the Bull's Ferry Land Company, $101,768; book accounts, $83,649; notes, $26,885; cash, $11,178.

Schedules of W. H. Burke, retail coal dealer at 404 East One Hundred and Sixth Street show liabilities, $21,099; nominal assets, $6,625; actual assets, $4,832. Mr. Burke was formerly a Police Justice.

MRS. DALE'S DEATH IN ENGLAND

She Was Fatally Burned, Probably While Reading in Bed.

Information was received in this city yesterday of the death of Mrs. R. W. Dale in Bath, England, March 11, as the result of an accident. Mrs. Dale was the widow of Dr. R. W. Dale, who was one of the lecturers on preaching in the Lyman Beecher course at Yale some twenty years ago. He received there the degree of D. D. Dr. Dale died in England, where, at Birmingham, he was associated for many years with the Liberal Association, and with the public life of the place. His widow continued her interest in much of her husband's work and was especially devoted to furthering the purposes of Carr's Lane Hospital, her husband having been pastor of Carr's Lane Chapel.

Mrs. Dale had reached Bath only the day before the accident which caused her death. It is supposed that while she was reading in bed the curtains caught fire. She was heard to call for help, and was found in the hallway badly burned. Medical assistance was procured at once, but she died after lingering for two days.

Don Fermin Ferrer's Will.

The will of Don Fermin Ferrer, at one time President of Nicaragua, who died here March 15, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. Besides sums of money amounting to $700, it leaves the residue of the estate in five equal parts to his grandchildren, the children of his son, Dr. Paul Teodosio Ferrer of Nicaragua. In the petition the value of the real and personal estate is stated as unknown, but it is reported that Ferrer owned vast estates in Nicaragua. Mrs. Guilia Mercedes Martyn, wife of the Rev. Carlos Martyn, a Protestant clergyman of this city, and daughter of Don Fermin, was not named in the will, and it is said she will institute a contest.

Nelson M. Weeks Confesses.

Pursuant to the promise made by his brother, Theodore S. Weeks of Long Island City, Nelson M. Weeks appeared at the Coroners' office yesterday and made a long statement of his knowledge of the death of Almée Smith of Hackensack, who was taken to a hospital three weeks ago from a Third Avenue Hotel in a dying condition. Weeks admitted that he had taken the girl to the hotel, and said he left her after she was taken ill at her request. He had been keeping company with her for about three months. Weeks offered to go to the House of Detention so as to be on hand for the inquest, and Coroner Dobbs sent him there in custody of Detective Hay.

President Thomson Mr. Depew's Guest

Frank Thomson, the new President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night by Chauncey M. Depew at his home, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street. Among others present to meet Mr. Thomson were Samuel Sloan, James A. Burden, W. Bayard Cutting, the Duke de Morny, Lloyd S. Bryce, Charles R. Flint, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry B. Hyde, W. K. Vanderbilt, Horace Porter, President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Railroad, James D. Alexander, and George Bowdoin.

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The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

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CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

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CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 40th.

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AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS. — English Protestant as chambermaid and waitress; three years last place; willing, obliging; personal city reference. 234 East 76th St., Downey's bell. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; private family; first-class references; willing, obliging. M. Svenson, care Mollenberg, 215 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; chambermaid sewing, or children; will assist with any kind of up-stairs work; sewing; reference. Grant, 532 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish chambermaid; in private family; personal references. J. B., Box 120, 1,334 3d Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a chambermaid and seamstress. Present employer's, 311 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a private family; best reference. 342 West 16th St., ring Fallon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; English; city reference. K. B., 554 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. 327 West 43d St., janitor's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as plain cook, laundress, or do general housework; best city reference. 2,074 5th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family; assist washing; references. 181 West 63d St.; ring Gallagher's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; in private family; wages, $25 to $30; best of reference. G. M., 630 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl; city or country; best city reference. 213 East 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class reference. Housekeeper, 228 East 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Murray's bell, 424 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; excellent at shirts, collars, cuffs; city reference. Hoy, 241 West 22d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; best of reference. L. G., 152 East 28th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman as thorough infant's nurse; full charge from birth; understands all kinds of food; best city references; can be seen from 10 to 1 at present employers, Apartment 98, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

NURSE GIRL.—By a respectable, reliable girl to take care of children, or would do general housework; in a private family; good reference. 400 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By a refined, thoroughly competent North German to young or growing children; speaks good French; good sewer; best city references. M. L., 241 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl to take charge of grown children and assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Call, two days, 217 West 88th St.; ring Hedderman's bell.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse for lady, gentleman, or children going to Europe; excellent traveler; good massage, &c.; highest references. 156 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland; experienced infants' nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable person to care for children or invalid; good reference. 150 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By experienced girl as nurse; thorough infant's nurse, understanding bottling; best city reference. Hoy, 241 West 22d St.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant young woman as nurse; willing and obliging; city reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

NURSE.—By refined German girl as nurse to children from two years up; best reference. Blohm, 1,436 1st Av.

NURSE.—Experienced lady will care for child at her home. West, 220 East 33d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best of reference. C. B., Box 329 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an American woman as competent infant's nurse; best city references. J. M., 452 6th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid in a private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 234 East 52d St., top floor.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; city or country; excellent references. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—As bookkeeper; experienced in mercantile, manufacturing, corporation, and publication accounts; books opened and adapted to business; understand German; terms reasonable. Expert, 320 East 33d St.

Butlers.

BUTLER and COOK.—By French couple, having over ten years' experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class German butler; sober, honest, obliging; best references; in fine private house; wages, $30-$35. Pinner Bros., Box 23, 1,062 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss; single; has best written and personal city references; city or country; last employer can be seen. Butler, 208 East 48th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife can take whole charge of kitchen; man good silver cleaner; best city reference. L. Couple, 141 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By reliable, competent, and sober Swede; best city reference. A., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler; where parlormaid is kept; best of city reference. R., 539 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishman; three years' city reference. E. H., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; where second man is kept; family going to Europe. M., 17 East 48th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—As butler or second man; 26; single; tall; English; reference. J. F., 554 3d Av.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE FOR SUMMER.—By Englishman and wife; excellent city references as butler in private families. Field, care A. Cella, 755 Lexington Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class chef for private family; scholar of a royal family; pastry and bread; city references. Harprisch, 1,457 Avenue A.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenge: Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. T., Box 286 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced care horses; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; satisfactory references. Thomas, Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By married man as coachman and gardener; understands care of horses, carriages, cows, poultry, and gentleman's country place; good reference. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By single man; city or country; moderate wages; first-class references. Coachman, 310 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; single; thoroughly understands his business. H. F. S., 150 East 22d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; useful man; references. Janitor, 126 East 114th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—By plain gardener and useful man; in country; can paint, glaze, and kalsomine; about April 1; married; good reference. K., 1,026 3d Av.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; on gentleman's place; wife good cook and laundress; best of reference. G. Richardson, Box 201 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age twenty-nine; is thoroughly competent in all branches in managing a gentleman's country place. William Davie, 134 East 28th St.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; age, 27; married; experienced in growing fruits, flowers, plants, and vegetables; good references. A. W., 137 West 15th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—By Scotchman who thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober, honest, obliging. M. Donald, 43 East 34th St.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; 23; experienced; wants permanent place; four years' city references. Leonard, 416 4th Av., top floor.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a single man; in small place; take care of horse, cow, and vegetable garden; strictly temperate; 20 years' reference from last employer. Samuel Mathews, 201 St. Ann's Av., Mott Haven, New York City.

USEFUL MAN.—English; private family; understands furnaces, silver, brass, windows, all kinds in-door work; eight years' city reference. H. B., 753 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young Englishman; five years in last situation, with Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd. Walter Kemp, 246 East 15th St.

Miscellaneous.

DRIVER, &c.—By a middle-aged American; sober, and honest; as driver, care of office or floor in livery stable, or on stock farm; a good plain writer and arithmetician; reference. William S. Shears, 19 Beacon Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

DRIVER.—By young man; colored; with doctor as driver or to be generally useful; good reference. T., care of J. Banter, 6 East 85th St.

GRADUATED SWEDISH MEDICAL GYMNAST AND MASSAGE OPERATOR SEEKS A POSITION TO TAKE CARE OF A GENTLEMAN; HIGHEST REFERENCES. FOR PARTICULARS INQUIRE OF MR. R. R. McBURNEY, GENERAL SECRETARY, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, NO. 40 EAST 23D ST.

PAINTER, &c.—By painter, paperhanger, decorator; work good and cheap; best references. Hackenberg, 416 East 79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Strong, willing, neat girl as kitchenmaid in small private family; must have personal references. Address A. B. C., Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—An experienced gentleman to represent a prominent daily newspaper as advertising canvasser. R. E. P., Box 161 Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL
Special Combination Sale of Trotting Stock.
TUESDAY to THURSDAY, March 23 to 25, 1897, days and evenings,
at Madison Square Garden, New York.
Consignments are entered by:—
PALO ALTO STUD, California.
EMPIRE CITY STUD, New York.
HIGHLAND FARM, Derby, Vt.
GLENMORE STUD, Glenmore, N. J.
SAMUEL THOMPSON, Islip N. Y.
D. D. WAGENER & CO., Easton, Pa., and others.

Among notable horses consigned are:—
Quality, 2:13¼. Tillie Wilkes, 2:21 (t. Colma, 2:25¼. 2:14.)
Rupert Gillig, 2:21¾. Sue Gillig, 2:25½ (t. Wilbooka, 2:19¼ (t. 2:15.)
2:14⅝.) Arlena, 2:17½ (t. 2:11.)
Rowena, 2:39¼ (t. Tina, 2:28¼ (2.)
2:17¾.) Rooker, 2:26 (t., p.)
Ingrain, 2:30½ (t. 2:20.) Donchka, 2:24 (2.)
Hunyadi, 2:26½ (2.) Beau Lyons (Prize
Orangelander, 2:16½. Hackney.)
Czarina, 2:21. Kate Greenlander,
Prince R., 2:28. 2:17¾ (p.)
Cornelius M., 2:20¾. Lady Lee, 2:20 (p.)
Prince R., 2:28 (t. Maggie B., 2:24¾.
2:18¾.) Carl Redwood, 2:24¾.

A great number of high-bred Horses of much speed, that have not yet started in public, will make this sale attractive alike to trainers and breeders.

A special exhibition of the horses on the speed ring will occur Tuesday evening, March 23, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

For catalogues address
PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer,
107 John St., New York.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Lakewood Hotel,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE.
OF ORIENTAL HOTEL, Manhattan Beach.

The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New Jersey,
David B. Plumer, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.

"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

EXCURSIONS.

GAZE'S TOURS **GOING to TRAVEL?**
New Tours (1897) to Europe.
Entirely NEW routes. ALL expenses included.
HIGH-CLASS parties leave April, May, June; also Summer vacation tours. All routes., Programmes post-free. Correspondence invited. **Steamships.** Travel tickets everywhere. **Railroads. Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd.,** 113 B'way, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR
FERDINAND SCHIVEREA
ON HIS SPECIAL SUBJECT:
Five Steps of a Drunkard,
IN COOPER UNION
TO-DAY, AT 3 P. M.
Make it a Point to Attend These Meetings.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT LOW RATES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 800 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

AUCTION SALES.

A.—
SAMUEL KREISER, Auctioneer.
THIS WEDNESDAY
and following days
AT 2:30 O'CLOCK,
AT THE ORIENTAL ART ROOMS,
306 5TH AV.
near 31st St.,
OVER 1,000
Oriental Rugs
AND CARPETS.

The surrender of above premises makes the immediate closing out of this immense stock imperative. It includes the choicest products of the Orient, and will afford intending purchasers an unusual opportunity.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville, N.C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ(J.H. Borton)TheDennis,ap$3up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City, N.J.,The Chalfonte,a.p.,$3 to $4
do ..The Ilesworth Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C.,Charleston Hotel,a.p.$3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col.,New St.James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50

FLORIDA. Ponce de Leon Hotel System. C. B. KNOTT General Superintendent.
- **St. Augustine,** Alcazar, ap.
- do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
- do Hotel Cordova, ep.
- **Ormond,** The Ormond, ap.
- **PalmBeach,** PalmBeachInn.ap.
- do Royal Poinciana, ap.
- **Miami,** The Royal Palm, ap.

FLA. **Jacksonville,** The St.James, ap. $4 up
Suwanee Springs Htl &famouswater
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland,ep.$1 up.ap.$3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng.De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Louisville, Ky.Galt House,ap.$3-$5,rooms $1 up
NewBright'n,S.I.(Lyman Rhoades)ThePavilion
New Orleans, La.New St.Charles Hotel,ap.$4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St.Andrew,e.p.,$1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W.Johnson Quinn).Hotel Empire,e.p.$1,a.p.$3
do (E. 11th St.)Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (M.J. Shea)..Grosvenor,(10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington,e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va.The Chamberlin,a.p.,$4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa.The New Hotel Walton, ep.,$2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep.,$1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland)..Hotel Hanover,ap.,$2.50 up

POLAND SPRING, MAINE
- **Poland Spr'g House** Opens June 1st, a. p., $5
- **Mansion House,** Open all year, a. p., $3
- **Maine Fair Building** (Rooms only.) Opens June 1

Circulars on this list, and testimonials for Poland Water. 3 Park Pl., N. Y.

Portland, Or.(H.C.Bowers) ThePortland,ap.$3up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p.,$5 up,e.p.$1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y.Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p.,$2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo.,(Firep'f) Southern Htl,ap.$3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y.,Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50,a.p.$3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

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The most invigorating
SPRING OUTING
is the trip to
Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, or Richmond, Va.
on one of the handsome large steamships of the
OLD DOMINION LINE
Sailing almost daily from New York.
Round-trip tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations, $13.00, $13.50, and $14.00.
For full information apply to
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Pier 26 North River, N. Y.
Telephone call 1580 Franklin.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Mch. 27, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., April 3, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM Campania April 24, noon
Lucania, April 10, 11 AM Umbria, May 1, 3 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic,	Mar. 24, Noon	Teutonic,	Apr. 21, Noon
Britannic,	Mar.31, Noon	Britannic	April 28, Noon
Majestic,	April 7, Noon	Majestic,	May 5, Noon
Germanic,	Apr.14, Noon	Germanic,	May 12, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack...Wednesday, Mar. 24
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack...Saturday, March 27
IROQUIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, March 30
COMANCHE, Chas. and Jacksonville. Friday, April 2
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
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Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
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DAILY SERVICE.
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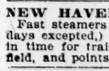
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Steamers.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, April 8
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, April 22
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM | Ems, May 15, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Palatia, March 27, 1 PM | Pennsylvan'a, Ap10, 11 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....March 24 | ST. PAUL.....April 14
NEW YORK..March 31 | ST. LOUIS.....April 21
PARIS.....April 7 | PARIS.....April 28
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernl'd, Mar.24, noon | Noordland, April 7, noon
Southwark, Mar. 31, 4PM | Friesland, April 14, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. VEENDAM..Saturday, March 27, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM....Saturday, April 3, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI.....March 27
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week-days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica. Carries sleeping car for sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M., and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out or New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska. Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Sy

ANTI-TRUST LAW DECISION

Joint Traffic Agreement Threatened by the Ruling in the Trans-Missouri Freight Case.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT DEPEW.

He Declares the Anti-Pooling Clause of the Inter-State Commerce Act and the Sherman Anti-Trust Law Breed and Protect Trusts.

"This Supreme Court decision necessarily invalidates the joint traffic railroad agreement," said United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane yesterday, in commenting on the opinion handed down by Justice Peckham of the United States Supreme Court, adverse to the Trans-Missouri Freight Association.

"The Supreme Court decision that the Sherman anti-trust law prohibits such railroad combinations as the Trans-Missouri Association," he continued, "applies with still greater force to the Joint Traffic Association. The Trans-Missouri agreement was a very mild and moderate document compared with the joint traffic agreement, which is open to all of the charges of illegality brought against the Trans-Missouri, and many more."

Mr. Macfarlane said he had received no instructions from Washington regarding the proceedings against the Joint Traffic Association since the United States Circuit Court rendered its decision in favor of the association last week. The Supreme Court decision against the Trans-Missouri Association reversed the lower court's interpretation of the law, and therefore put an entirely new phase on the legal status of the Joint Traffic Association. The old decision of the lower United States Court in favor of the legality of the Trans-Missouri Association constituted the only prop of one of the main arguments advanced by the joint traffic counsel.

The Presidents of the Joint Traffic lines were more inclined yesterday to talk about the prospects of the passage of a railroad pooling bill by Congress than to indulge in any cheering expectations regarding the outcome of the appeal of the Joint Traffic case to the Supreme Court.

Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association—and in his representative capacity the most influential sponsor of the existing agreement—was not inclined to give up the fight yesterday. He was confined to his room by an injury to his left eye, and he said that he had not been able to read any part of the United States Supreme Court proceedings. The gist of the decision against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association had been explained to him, however, and he does not think the joint traffic agreement is necessarily affected by it.

"The two associations were established on radically different lines," he said. "Our association was formed with the express provision that each railroad company should preserve its own autonomy. In the other association the rate-making power was in the association itself. With us rates are made by the Boards of Directors of the different companies, or by their Presidents.

"There are other points which I do not now recall wherein our agreement differs from that of the Trans-Missouri Association. It certainly does not follow that a United States Supreme Court decision against the legality of the Trans-Missouri Association will stand as against our association. The situation, however, invites reflection. It is a curious fact that the anti-pooling clause of the Inter-State commerce law and the Sherman anti-trust law, so far as they apply to common carriers in preventing the making of agreements for the maintenance of rates, both breed and protect trusts. Every trust that is in existence owes its life to the discrimination in rates by which it got its products—raw or manufactured material—carried cheaper than any rates that any individual or firm could possibly have obtained. After a trust is once established through the benefits it has received by having lower rates of transportation, the volume of its business is such that it commands still lower rates and suppresses competition.

"This is accomplished not by any one line violating the Inter-State Commerce act and giving to one shipper a lower rate than to another, but it comes from the weaker lines bidding for business at less rates than the other lines, which have heavy obligations to meet, are willing to concede. The working of this rule is very simple. There are eight railroad lines between New York and Chicago. A trust which can command from twenty to fifty carloads of freight per day goes to each railroad to see which one will take this freight the cheapest.

The Railroads Weakened.

"If all the lines charge the same rates, the trust will naturally give its business to the stronger and more responsible roads, thus depriving the weak lines even of the revenues necessary for ordinary expenses. Meanwhile, the strong lines will have more business than they can handle. Now, if the weak lines begin to cut right and left in order to get business, not only will all the roads cease to earn enough to make their fixed charges, but rates will fluctuate so violently between the several lines that legitimate business can no longer calculate on the cost of carriage, and the business man becomes a speculator in a factor that he can neither calculate nor foresee.

"The Inter-State Commerce law tends to bring about just this state of affairs. In other words, the framers of that law have labored to promote railroad laws by not comprehending how railroad competition differs from all other competition. The cost of running a railroad is so terrific that it only takes a very small reduction in the tariff to force a default on stock and bonds; next comes the discharge, or, as it is called, the laying off of 30 per cent. of the employes, and finally comes the total suspension of the maintenance of way and equipment accounts. The public, therefore, has, under the inter-State commerce law, on the one hand speculative rates which destroy all legitimate business, and on the other hand a defective, impaired, and perilous railroad service.

"The trust which enjoys the advantage of low rates on one line of railroad soon breaks up and drives out of business all competitors on that line. The small dealers and manufacturers cannot reach the market to compete with the dominating trust, and they have to give in. The trust then dictates to all the roads what it will pay in freight, as it controls the product. Of course the roads have to submit and the trust runs the railroads. There you see first the processes of incubation, with the tropical forcing process of the incubator, and second, the protection of the monster because, like a Frankenstein, he comes to control the power which brought him into being. Not that the railroads were anxious to be the parent, but because the Federal Government in its misunderstanding and misapprehension of railroad traffic compelled the incubating process.

"The objections to a pooling law are all based on the charge that the pool would raise prices. Nobody now believes in varying railroad rates. Every man of any business intelligence knows that railroad rates between common points on all lines should be as equal and stable as the postage on a letter. If the roads were permitted to form pools they could protect themselves and the public. If such pools were formed under the approval and supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, then you would have, in its best sense, Government control of the railroads, without the Government assuming any business responsibilities for such control. Every objection to such a pool would be a flat and emphatic statement that the Government cannot be trusted, for the Government would have sole power."

The Joint Traffic Association is composed of ten railroad systems, viz.: The Vanderbilt system, Pennsylvania system, Baltimore and Ohio, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Chesapeake and Ohio, Grand Trunk, Erie, Canadian Pacific, and Wabash. These ten systems include thirty-two different lines of railways. The Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Big Four, Nickel Plate, and West Shore Roads are embraced in the Vanderbilt system. The association has jurisdiction over competitive traffic which passes to, from, or through the western termini of the trunk lines via Toronto, Canada; Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Black Rock, Buffalo, East Buffalo, Buffalo Junction, Dunkirk, and Salamanca, N. Y.; Erie, Pittsburg, and Allegheny, Penn.; Bellaire, Ohio; Wheeling, Parkersburg, Charleston, and Kenova, West Va., and Ashland, Ky.

The Trunk Line Association, which would also be affected if the Joint Traffic agreement is declared to be illegal, is composed of twelve lines of railroads, as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, Jersey Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, Lackawanna, Erie, Grand Trunk, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, and the West Shore. The territory of the Trunk Line Association includes the territory west of New England traversed by the companies represented in the association, and east of and including Toronto, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Black Rock, Buffalo, East Buffalo, Buffalo Junction Dunkirk, Salamanca, Erie, Pittsburg, Bellaire, Wheeling, Parkersburg, and Charleston, West Va.

DISINTEGRATION BEGINS.

Santa Fe and St. Paul Advised to Withdraw from Association.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Within a week it is expected by high railroad officials that not one of the organizations having jurisdiction over passenger and freight rates will be in existence in this country, as a result of the plain decision of the United States Supreme Court, and all associations which have for their purpose the maintenance of agreed rates and the division of traffic are illegal. The oldest organizations of this character must go to pieces. In fact, the work of disintegration began in this city to-day, the legal advisers of great railroads being quick to grasp the hopelessness of the situation, so far as continued membership in these associations was concerned.

General Solicitor Kenna of the Santa Fé system advised the traffic manager of that road to withdraw immediately from all freight associations of which it has been a member. It is believed Mr. Kenna will also advise the Santa Fé's withdrawal from all passenger associations to-morrow.

A long consultation with other attorneys of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Road was held by General Solicitor Peck. Before the meeting of lawyers, Mr. Peck said he would advise the St. Paul's withdrawal at once from all associations.

The Only Legal Course.

The counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road advised the officers that the only legal course to pursue was to sever connection with all associations. On trustworthy authority it was said that the following other important lines have also decided to give similar notice of withdrawal: Wisconsin Central, St. Louis and San Francisco, Minneapolis and St. Louis, and Chicago Great Western. The peremptory action of all these companies means the certain disruption of the following associations and committees: Western Freight Association, Transcontinental Passenger Association, Western Passenger Association, Southwestern Traffic Association, Trans-Missouri Freight Association, Southwestern Passenger Committee, Mississippi Valley Freight Committee, St. Paul and Minneapolis Rate Association, Colorado Freight Association, the Local Passenger Associations of St. Louis, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Denver, and Chicago; Local Freight Agents' Association of Chicago, St. Louis Association of General Passenger Agents, Chicago and St. Louis Traffic Association, Western Classification Committee, and Minneapolis Terminal Freight Association.

The life of these foregoing organizations is dependent on the unity of action of all members, and the withdrawal of one line may be followed by the making of lower rates, which would immediately result in all the other competing lines quitting the association. Officers of various Western roads seen by The United Associated Presses reporter were divided on the effect which this disruption would have on rates. Officials of the Santa Fé said they saw no reason why rates should become demoralized, while representatives of the Chicago and Alton, notably Vice President and General Manager Chappell, said they did not see how rate wars could be prevented. Mr. Chappell added:

"I think all traffic associations will have to go by the board. From a railroad point of view, I think the decision is all wrong. It was rendered without expert opinion."

Vice President and General Manager Truesdell of the Rock Island said the company would probably withdraw from all associations.

Looks for Relief from Congress.

Vice President Morton of the Santa Fé, said: "I don't believe railroads will cut each other's throats during this emergency. We look for relief from Congress, but to be on the safe side we annulled our membership."

The consensus of opinion is that a period of widespread and disastrous rate disturbance is at hand, because each road can now do as it pleases and cut rates openly and secretly, regardless of the inter-State commerce law. Railroad men and shippers agree that such conditions will work injury to the general public, giving big shippers and merchants who get lowest rates an advantage over competitors.

At the headquarters of the Western Freight Association the Board of Administration did nothing, although it has been in daily session for weeks, and an important meeting on division of traffic was called for to-day. One member said the board had given the meeting no thought.

Chairman Donald of the Central Passenger Association changed the opinion he gave yesterday, admitting the decision affected passenger associations.

Commissioner Tucker of the Central Freight Association consoled himself with the opinion that the decision would not stand the combined attack of railroads.

Chicago officials believe it would be unwise and useless to combat the decision, and that their prompt compliance will help the passage of laws regulating the transportation companies, especially the Patterson Pooling bill now pending. It is the general opinion that differentials, which are an agreed lower tariff given certain roads at a disadvantage by competitors, will have to be abolished. Some of them have been in force twenty years, and have an important bearing on competition between rail and water routes from Chicago eastward.

Want Principal Dorsey Retained.

Prominent colored people of Brooklyn, friends of Principal Dorsey, of Public School No. 67, packed the hall in the Jefferson Building last evening for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the charges brought against him by S. R. Scottron, the colored member of the Board of Education, who has asked for Mr. Dorsey's removal. William H. Smith presided. Resolutions were passed indorsing Mr. Dorsey, and asking for his retention, and expressing the hope that School No. 67 would be continued by the board. There were several speakers. During the meeting Principal Dorsey appeared upon the platform, and received an ovation of several minutes' duration.

The City Budget Reduced.

The financial budget of the city for this year was reduced by $1,256,741.98 yesterday, when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, acting under the authority of two special acts passed by the Legislature, authorized the issue of that amount of money in bonds to pay for the lands taken for Fort Washington Park and for the new building for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Items for these purposes were included in the budget, with the understanding that the amount should be deducted if the Legislature authorized the bond issue. This reduces the total budget to $44,429,555.19, and will help to keep down the tax rate.

Sir Roderick Cameron's Damage Suit.

The suit of Sir Roderick Cameron against A. W. Wright for $135,000 damages came up in the Supreme Court before Justice Gildersleeve late yesterday and was not concluded. The plaintiff alleges a breach of contract in the defendant's failure to deliver 2,000 shares of the North Star Construction Company, with a par value of $100 per share, at $33.

To Restrain Dr. Potter.

Two undertakings on injunctions were entered in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Baptist City Mission. One is on an injunction to restrain the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter from prosecuting a special action in the Fourth District Civil Court, and the other is to restrain Julia Ross from prosecuting a similar action. No other papers are filed with the undertakings.

Every year, Bronchitis, under the mistaken name of Consumption, sweeps thousands of people to a premature grave. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT nearly always cures this form of disease.—Adv.

TO AID JEWS IN AMERICA

It Is Announced that the Baroness de Hirsch Will Give $1,800,000 for This Purpose.

HUSBAND'S CHARITIES KEPT UP

Details of the Disposition of the Fund Are Not Officially Stated, but It Is Expected the Educational Alliance Will Receive $100,000 —Mr. Straus's Visit.

The fact has been made known that the Baroness de Hirsch, in continuance of the splendid benefactions of her husband, has decided to give $1,800,000 to be used for the benefit of such of the Jewish people in the United States as stand most in need of help. It is said that Oscar S. Straus, formerly United States Minister to Turkey, who returned Saturday from a trip to Europe, brought with him the assurances of the Baroness de Hirsch that such is her purpose.

Mr. Straus said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he is not in a position either to affirm or deny this statement. Personally, he said, he regretted that the matter had become public at this time. Mr. Straus does not conceal the fact that he met the Baroness de Hirsch while he was abroad.

Of the disposition to be made of this sum of $1,800,000, nothing definite can be stated now, though it is asserted positively that $100,000 is to be given to the Educational Alliance, in which Baron de Hirsch showed a particular interest.

It is presumed that before the details of this vast plan for the uplifting of the needy Jews in America, materially and by education, are made public, the wishes of the Baroness de Hirsch are to be communicated to the Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. Mr. Straus is one of these Trustees. It is regarded as possible that a large part of this contemplated gift will be used for the benefit of Jewish immigrants who are yet new, and hence strange, to the country, and that charities already established will also be its beneficiaries.

At the time of the forced exodus of Jews from Russia, the relentless cruelty of which attracted the condemnation of civilized mankind, Baron de Hirsch went to the rescue of the homeless thousands. He gave $10,000,000 to establish a fund, under the management of the Jewish Colonization Association, to found colonies of Jews in North and South America.

Shortly after this he gave $2,500,000 to be applied to the assistance of Russian Jew immigrants to the United States. The Trustees of this latter fund named by him were Oscar S. Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Rice, Myer S. Isaacs, James H. Hoffman, and Julius Goldman of New York, and Mayer Sulzberger and W. B. Hackenberg of Philadelphia. Several schools and settlements were the product of this fund. The chief settlement in the United States, and one which has been watched with more than ordinary interest, is at Woodbine, N. J.

TRIBUTE TO COL. WARING.

Compliment for His Street-Cleaning Work—The West Side Dump.

Col. Waring has given out the following statement:

"James H. Gaul of the Evans brewing and malting establishment in Hudson Street, writes to the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, that the colt of Dr. Budd, their veterinary surgeon, recently presented, was very light. They asked him, 'Are you letting up on us, Doctor, or is it just luck?'

"The answer was a text for a sermon. It was: 'There is no luck about it. In the old days the bills were more because the horses had scratches. Now the streets are kept clean and scratches are no longer in evidence.' Here was tribute to the Street Cleaning Department, as unexpected as it is deserving."

The Committee on Public Safety of the West End Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of its Chairman, J. C. Coleman, at 100 Broadway. There were present James J. Phelan, C. E. Hastings, W. W. Brower, Cyrus Clark, James A. Deering, De Borden Wilmot, and J. C. Coleman. The controversy between the association and the Department of Street Cleaning in reference to the removal of ashes from the west side streets and the establishment of a dump on the river front was discussed. The committee placed the matter in the hands of J. C. Coleman, as chief counsel, who said that others will be associated with him.

SURFACE ROAD TROUBLES.

Resolutions Which Affect the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Lines.

Resolutions, which are apparently aimed against the Metropolitan Traction Company, were introduced at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The Board, for the first time in its career, met at 11 A. M. Alderman Tait introduced a resolution calling upon the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies to file with the Controller, on or before April 1, a statement of the total cost of their roads to date, in order that the city may purchase the lines at cost and 10 per cent. additional, as provided by the franchises granted to the companies in 1851.

Alderman Wund introduced a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to refuse to issue permits to the two roads named to tear up the streets and avenues in order to change the motive power to the underground trolley. Mr. Wund also introduced a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to proceed against the two roads mentioned and enforce the original provisions of their charters, requiring them to run nothing but horse cars south of Fifty-first Street on Eighth Avenue and south of Forty-third Street on Sixth Avenue. Both roads are now under lease to the Metropolitan Company. The resolutions were referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. Wund's resolutions were introduced at the request of Mr. Tait. Mr. Wund thinks they may die in the committee. The resolutions are regarded as another step in the fight between the Third Avenue and the Metropolitan Companies.

DEFAULTING CASHIER FOUND.

Tracked to Philadelphia Through a Woman's Agency.

Marshall F. Horner, twenty-eight years old, who has been employed for the last five years as manager and cashier for Damon, Peets & Co., dealers in type, 44 Beekman Street, was arrested in Philadelphia Monday night on a charge of forgery and embezzlement, preferred by his late employers. His stealings will at least amount to $8,000, and may aggregate $15,000 or more, in the opinion of E. S. Peets, a member of the firm.

Horner entered the employ of the firm as an office boy, and worked his way up by sheer ability and apparent trustworthiness. The confidence reposed in him was so great that he had the books in his entire control, and by a system of false entries he was able to carry on his thievings without arousing suspicion. His downfall was largely due to a woman, Lina Hamlin, with whom he had been living in East Thirty-third Street at a high rate of expense. Horner is married, and formerly lived with his father-in-law, in West Thirtieth Street, but was put out of the house when the latter discovered his double life, and has since been separated from his wife.

His capture was effected by the unconscious help of Miss Hamlin. On Saturday, Feb. 13, he resigned his place so suddenly as to cause suspicion, saying that he was going to travel for a drug house, and an expert was put on the firm books about two weeks later. A discrepancy between the "bills receivable" and "cash" accounts was discovered, and detectives put on Horner's track. Lina Hamlin was located, and Detectives Brown and Frazee of the Central Office were detailed to shadow her. They were in her wake when she boarded a train for Philadelphia on Monday, and her description was telegraphed to that city, where she was recognized, and Horner, who was at the station to meet her, was arrested. As soon as the Grand Jury has acted on the case and requisition papers have been gotten out, he will be extradited and brought to this city for trial.

LEGAL NOTES.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A FIREMAN IN HIS DAMAGES SUIT REVERSED.—Lawrence P. Farley, a fireman, while driving a hose cart very rapidly through Broome Street to a fire in the Bowery at 2 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 20, 1892, struck a truck, and was thrown off his seat. He was rendered unconscious and remained so for five days, and was confined to the hospital for two months. In his suit against the city for damages it appeared that the truck had been there during the night time for several months previous to the accident, to the knowledge of the patrolman on the beat. The Appellate Division affirmed the judgment given at the Trial Term dismissing the complaint, holding that the city was not chargeable with negligence, and that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in driving at such high speed in the dark. The Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial, holding, in an opinion by Chief Judge Andrews, all the Judges concurring, that the question of the city's negligence was, under the circumstances stated, one of fact for the jury; that the storing of a truck in a public street of the City of New York is an illegal act, both at common law and under the city ordinance against street obstructions; and that Section 1,932 of the Consolidation act is intended to regulate and limit the speed of horses in the streets when used for ordinary purposes of travel, and has no application to vehicles of the Fire Department on their way to fires. The court held further that the driver of a hose cart connected with the Fire Department takes the usual risks of an employment of a dangerous character, and is bound in driving to a fire to exercise the care which an ordinarily prudent person would exercise under the circumstances; but he does not assume the risk of the insecurity of streets resulting from the culpable negligence of the city.

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FINDINGS OF FACT AS TO ALLEGED USURIOUS TRANSACTION.—William T. Standen brought a suit in the Supreme Court in this city in 1894 against William L. Brown to set aside the transfer to the latter of certain securities alleged to have been made as collateral security for the payment of money loaned upon an agreement void for usury, and to cancel his bond or obligation for the payment of this usurious loan. There were three transactions between the parties, in which the defendant paid to the plaintiff in the aggregate $14,600 and took his bond for the payment of $15,000, with interest. The question in the case was whether the difference of $310 was reserved as usury. Mr. Brown claimed that the transaction was in each case a purchase by him of the various securities, and not a loan of money. The Court of Appeals, by Judge O'Brien, has now affirmed judgment in favor of the defendant, holding that a finding by a Trial Judge, approved at the General Term, on conflicting statements of interested parties to the effect that a transaction alleged to be usurious was not in fact a loan, although it assumed that form, cannot be interfered with by the Court of Appeals.

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ALLOWANCE IN PARTITION FOR IMPROVEMENTS.—In a suit by Andrew Cosgriff and others against William P. Foss and others for partition of lands lying along the Hudson River, in Rockland County, of a mountainous character, adapted to the quarrying of trap rock, it appeared that William Dewey had a lease of a portion of the property to be used for a quarry, of which portion he afterward became part owner, and the Court at Special Term directed that $5,440 should be allowed him from the proceeds of the sale in partition for improvements, to be deducted from the shares of the co-tenants. The late General Term of the Second Department struck out the allowance for improvements, and the Court of Appeals has now affirmed that judgment, holding, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that a tenant in common who is also a lessee of his co-tenant, cannot be allowed, in partition, for improvements made upon the property in the course of his tenancy, which enhanced its value and were made with the knowledge, but without the consent, of the co-tenant, when the effect of such improvements was not to protect or preserve the property, but to aid the tenant in carrying on a business then prosecuted by him upon the premises, the increased income from which was not shared with the co-tenant. The court holds that contribution between co-tenants for improvements, as distinguished from repairs, when the property is so situated that actual partition is out of the question, is not required in this State, even by courts of equity, except in the case of mills, houses, and the like, under circumstances of special necessity.

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CIVIL SERVICE.—The Third Appellate Division, affirming the judgment of the Albany Special Term, directing the issuance of a peremptory writ of mandamus, requiring William A. Cobb and others, constituting the New York Civil Service Commission, to place the name of John B. Van Petten on the list of persons eligible to be appointed as special agents under the "liquor tax law," holds, by Justice Putnam, that no power is conferred by the Civil Service act or elsewhere upon the Civil Service Commission to strike from the list of eligibles on account of his advanced age and feeble physical condition the name of a veteran of the civil war who has been duly and regularly examined and placed on the list. The court says the statute contemplates the probationary appointment as the remedy for any mistake in the name being placed on the eligible list. In any event, the name cannot be taken from the list without action of the commission met as a body to determine as to the applicant's eligibility.

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REMEDY BY AN ACCOUNTING.—Benjamin W. Shorter, who died in April, 1888, by his will bequeathed to his wife during wife or widowhood the interest of all his personal property, the principal at her death or marriage to be equally divided among his children, or their representatives. Upon an accounting by the executors, of whom the widow was one, the Surrogate directed that all the balance of the estate be paid over to the widow. After her death W. A. Shorter, her co-executor of her husband's estate, presented a claim against C. G. Mackey, the executor of her estate, for the securities of the husband's estate. A reference was agreed to under Section 2,718 of the Code. The Third Appellate Division has now held, by Justice Merwin affirming the judgment below, that the same rule applied to a reference under that section as to a reference under the provisions of the revised statutes, and that only claims which accrued during the life of the decedent, or would have accrued against her if living, could be thus referred, and that in this case the proper remedy was by a proceeding in the Surrogate's Court to compel an accounting by the legal representatives of the decedent.

Block on the Elevated Road.

An elevated railroad engine on the Second Avenue line jumped the up-town track at Twenty-third Street yesterday morning just before 8 o'clock, and but for the fact that it was coupled to a train behind which did not leave the track, would have toppled over into the street. The accident occurred just after the train had pulled out from the Twenty-third Street station. The eighty-five passengers were able to reach the station by the footpath. The road was completely blocked for thirty-five minutes, and then the up-town trains were switched to the down-town tracks at Nineteenth Street and back again at Forty-second Street. This raised the block, but caused great delay to all trains.

They Drank Carbolic Acid.

Louis Watterson, twenty-seven years old, committed suicide at his home, at 340 Cherry Street, yesterday morning, by drinking carbolic acid. He was out of work, and his suicide is attributed to despondency.

Henrietta Kelly, sixteen years old, took carbolic acid late Monday night at the home of her sister, Mrs. John McSherry, at 2,303 Second Avenue, with whom she had been staying. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where the doctors said she will recover.

Beggar Said He Was 100 Years Old.

Bernard McMahon, a very decrepit old man, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, in Yorkville Court, yesterday, on a charge of begging. McMahon told the Magistrate that he was 100 years old, and he appeared to be fully that age. When asked if he had any one to care for him he said that he had sons old enough but not good enough. He said that he was homeless, and appeared satisfied when he was committed to the almshouse. He claimed to have come from there only six weeks ago.

ENDEAVORERS AND PARKER

Christian Workers of the First District Want the Police Commissioner Removed from Office.

MESSAGE SENT TO GOV. BLACK.

Comment Aroused Because of Mr. Parker's Friendly Relations with Other Branches of the Society—Action Suggested by a Special Friend of Roosevelt.

The Society of Christian Endeavor of the First New York District voted at a meeting Monday night, at the Mariners' Church, to send the following message to Gov. Black:

"To the Governor: The Christian Endeavorers of the First District, in meeting assembled, respectfully but emphatically protest against the passing of any State police bill for New York City, and ask your Excellency to stop it. They declare their confidence in Mayor Strong's ability, backed as he is by the Christian people and good citizens of the city, to rule his own house, and ask that you, as Executive of the State, help him do it by acting promptly on his recommendation now before you to end the deadlock in the Police Board by the removal of Police Commissioner Parker."

This message from the Christian Endeavorers to Gov. Black created some comment because of the fact that Commissioner Parker had so recently delivered an address under the auspices of Christian Endeavorers on "Christian Citizenship." Mr. Parker's address was delivered about two weeks ago at the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Marble Church is not within the boundaries of the First District Christian Endeavorers, as was supposed by some who made comments yesterday.

The Christian Endeavor Society of this city is divided into six districts, each district being separately organized. The First and Second Districts embrace all of the city below Thirty-fourth Street. Fifth Avenue is the dividing line as far south as Washington Square; there the line runs east to Broadway, and Broadway is a dividing line from there to the Battery. The Marble Collegiate Church is on the west side of Fifth Avenue, and is consequently in the Second District.

That Mr. Parker is on good terms with the Christian Endeavorers of the Second District and that many of the members from that district have the most friendly feelings for him was evidenced by the fact that he was invited to make the address which was so well received at the Marble Church. This fact made all the more noticeable the message of condemnation adopted by those of another section.

With the view of finding out why the Christian Endeavorers of the First District had adopted the message to Gov. Black above quoted, a NEW YORK TIMES reporter called on President George E. Bemis and other officers of the First District Endeavorers yesterday. Mr. Bemis said that the message had been offered after some other resolutions had been passd—he did not know who had offered it—and that they had thought it a good thing to pass because they did not believe in State interference in the police affairs of this city just at present.

When asked if the primary object of the message was to get Gov. Black to sustain Mayor Strong in the dismissal of Mr. Parker, Mr. Bemis evaded the question, and said he did not know what the exact wording of the message was. He did not believe, he said, that Mr. Parker's name had been mentioned, although it had been implied. The Rev. D. Redmond, he said, had the original draft of the message and knew all about it. Mr. Redmond is Vice President of the First District. He was not in when the reporter called at his office, but his secretary, when asked for a copy of "the resolutions passed last night," said:

"Here are the resolutions, all made out for you, and here is Mr. Riis's letter, which you will have to copy."

The resolutions referred to touched on the subject of new journalism; the letter written by Mr. Riis was the message adopted by the First District Endeavorers to be sent to Gov. Black.

When asked if Mr. Riis was a member of the Christian Endeavor Society, the Secretary said that he was not, but that he was a great friend of the Endeavorers.

"Did Mr. Riis write this message and suggest its indorsement?" was asked.

"Yes," said the Secretary, "he happened to be at the meeting and wrote the message, and some one of the members offered it for adoption."

Police Commissioner Parker declined to discuss the action of the First District Endeavorers yesterday, or to say anything about Mr. Riis's connection with the matter. He intimated, however, that he had many good friends among the other branches of the Christian Endeavor Societies, and that the action of the First District Branch might not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Jacob Riis, who suggested the message to Gov. Black, is on the most intimate terms with Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews. He is looked upon as an authority on questions pertaining to life and social conditions of the city, and is interested in several societies for the improvement of social and other conditions of the east side. Mr. Parker has never hesitated to say that Mr. Riis is a bitter enemy of his, and has done everything possible to hamper him in his work as a Police Commissioner.

ELECTRIC COMPANY QUITS.

Swan Incandescent Light Concern Applies for Voluntary Dissolution.

The Swan Incandescent Electric Light Company of 14 White Street has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the company, and Louis B. Van Gaasbeek has been appointed referee by Judge Smyth.

The following Directors united in the application: Mayor William L. Strong, Edwin Einstein, Emanuel Einstein, David L. Einstein, Charles W. Spear, Morris Fatman, and Felix Samson. The company was incorporated in 1882, with a capital stock of $800,000, to manufacture and sell electric lamps under the patents of Joseph W. Swan.

From 1885 until two years ago the manufacture was carried on by a licensee, the Swan Lamp Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and during that period the only source of revenue was the royalty. Two years ago the licensee discontinued business, and since then the company has had no income. It is unable to begin the manufacture on its own account now, and as the patents expire during the current year, the Directors deemed it advisable to wind up the company. It has no liabilities, and assets are $6,903 in cash, patents, and a safe.

To Mandamus the Recorder.

Amos H. Evans asked the Supreme Court yesterday for a mandamus to compel Recorder Goff to sign a certificate for his fees in the defense of Vincenzo Nino against the charge of murder. Evans was assigned to the defense by the Recorder, and when Nino was convicted appealed to the Court of Appeals and secured a reversal of the conviction. When he applied for a certificate for his fees the Recorder referred him to the Court of Appeals, but that court sent him back to the Recorder, who again refused to sign the certificate. Justice Smyth, who heard the application, withheld decision.

Civil Service Applicants Wanted.

The City Civil Service Commission will hold examinations to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for female junior clerk, and on next Tuesday for clerk, building department. Applications are desired for the positions of building inspectors of carpentry in the building department, building inspectors of masonry, and building inspectors of iron and steel construction; the position of inspector of light, plumbing, and ventilation in the building department; the position of instrument maker, and the position of dairyman.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FURNITURE PHILOSOPHY.

"Why is it that no one has yet written upon the philosophy of furniture? for furniture is a correct index of character." — London Truth.

The luxury-loving person is indicated by a multiplicity of easy chairs, divans, and lounges. The beauty-loving individual, by the style and decoration of cabinet, stand, and table. The artistic character, by the harmony of color and symmetry of outline. Our Spring stock contains styles to suit every taste, and best of all you pay only factory prices when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SALE OF PROF. CARRE'S BOOKS.

Some of the Important Offerings of the Second Day.

The second section of the library of the late Prof. E. A. Carré of St. Louis was sold yesterday afternoon, by Bangs & Co., auctioneers, at 91 Fifth Avenue.

"Salmagundi; or, the Whim-Whoms and Opinions of Lancelot Langstaff, Esq., and Others," brought $7.

"Rofinesque's Manual of the Medical Botany of the United States of America," Philadelphia, 1828, brought $6.50.

Giraud's "Birds of Long Island," New York, 1844, brought $5.25.

Thomas Say's complete writings on the entomology of North America, New York, 1859, brought $5.25.

Frank Forrester's "Field Sports of the United States and British Provinces of North America," New York, 1849, brought $4.25.

The sale will continue to-day and to-morrow.

A REPORTED INSURANCE DEAL

High Price for Provident Savings Life Company Stock.

Reports were current in Wall Street yesterday, and were considered reliable, that F. R. Hadley of Boston, who recently purchased a controlling interest in the Provident Savings Life Insurance Company of this city, was about to transfer his holdings to a large financial institution. It was said that the Continental Trust Company had become the owner of a majority of the stock, but President Otto Bannard denied that the Continental Trust had taken a proprietary interest.

The stock of the Provident Savings Life Insurance Company amounts to $100,000, and is divided into 1,250 shares. When Mr. Hadley acquired his interest in the company a few months ago he bought 1,025 shares, and it is said he paid $340 a share. Formerly the stock had been valued at $125 a share. A further appreciation, it is understood, gives him a profit on the $340 per share.

Mr. Bannard said that although his company had no part in the transaction he believed the sale had been made to Mr. Hadley at the figures reported. No figures are quoted as to the latest deal reported.

DEFENDANT IS IN SAMOA.

Mrs. Bourdois Has Commenced the Suit Against Her Uncle.

Mrs. Edward Bourdois, whose mother is a Samoan Princess, appeared before United States Commissioner Benedict in Brooklyn yesterday to testify in her suit against her uncle and guardian, Samuel Stout Parker, an American resident of Apia, for the recovery of $4,000, which she alleges he is wrongfully withholding.

Mrs. Bourdois is the wife of a Brooklyn man. She was formerly Hattie Von Rappard. While at school in Europe she and young Bourdois met and fell in love. Soon after her return to Apia Bourdois appeared, and the wedding took place July 16, 1895. During the festivities, which lasted, according to Samoan custom, several days, Mr. Parker gave his ward as a wedding gift two notes of $2,000 each. Later, she avers, he induced her to give them to him for safekeeping. They have been long overdue, according to Mrs. Bourdois, who says that she has never been able to persuade her uncle to either pay or return the notes. In her testimony yesterday she said that Mr. Parker once suggested that she buy a house, but the owner would not accept the notes as payment, and before they came due Mr. Parker bought the house himself. Mrs. Bourdois's testimony will be forwarded to Consul General Churchill at Apia.

FREE BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES.

New York Library Club Protests Against Dingley Bill Provisions.

A special meeting of the New York Library Club was held yesterday afternoon at Columbia University to protest against the Dingley bill omitting from the free list books, pictures, &c., imported for the use of libraries, educational institutions, and learned societies.

Resolutions were adopted, reciting the provisions of various American tariffs concerning books of this character, and declaring that there is no urgent reason why the books for public libraries should not remain on the free list as they are now. Continuing, the club says:

"The resources of libraries, always limited, will be seriously burdened by the imposition of a tariff duty on their importations, and their development will be greatly hindered. The club believes that the amount of revenue thus secured would be very small and far out of proportion to the injury inflicted on institutions of learning. For these and similar reasons the club respectfully urges that the provision for the free entry of books for educational institutions now prevailing be maintained."

This resolution will be sent to each of the Senators and Representatives from the State of New York. A circular letter signed by the President and Secretary on behalf of the club was ordered to be sent to every member of the club, with instructions to do everything possible to further the object of the meeting.

A number of the members present reported that they had already written to members of Congress protesting against the duty, and had received encouraging replies. A telegram was received from Princeton stating that the Faculty had drawn up a formal protest and transmitted it to Congress. On behalf of Columbia University, George H. Baker announced that similar action had been taken there.

An Amateur Gunner Injured.

William Devereux, pilot apprentice on Pilot Boat No. 7, David T. Lee, was brought into the Marine Hospital yesterday. His face was blown full of powder. Devereux said that the Lee was lying off the Highlands, and her skipper was trying to attract attention of an incoming bark by firing the gun. Devereux was doing the loading. "I opened the breech," he said, "and, having placed the cartridge, was trying to ram it with a piece of wood. The rest I don't remember."

Secured a Verdict for $25.

M. Edward Kelly of the firm of Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, lawyers, of New York, who brought suit against Daniel T. Cornell, a former member of Assembly from Richmond County, for false arrest, for $5,000 damages, yesterday secured a verdict of $25 in the Supreme Court at Richmond, S. I.

Corset Department.

2nd Floor.

ZZ "INEZ" CORSET; Sateen,—extra long waist,—sizes 18 to 26 inches, $1.75

P.D. CORSET; Coutil,—sizes 18 to 30 inches $1.75

Corsets in odd sizes,—real whalebone, $3.45; Value $6.50

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Colored Dress Goods.

Crêpe Barège,—in all the fashionable shades, — 40 inches